THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

VOL. 33. WEDNESDAY MARCH 13, 1822. No. 1658.

FOR SALE

THE

Famous Black Horse

PLOUGHBOY

4 Years Old,

THE PROPERTY OF

Captain James Norton,

of the

Ship Sarah,

WHO brought him from the Cape of Good Hope. To be seen at *Mr. Milburn's* Stables at Guirgaum; for particulars of Sale apply at his Office.

Bombay, 13th March 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an adjourned SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my Office in Meadow street on Wednesday next the 20th Instant at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY MARCH 13TH 1822.

જાહેર•ખબર*

ઇ•લખેઆથી•ખબર•આપીઇ
ચ•જે•આ•મ્હીનાની•તારીખ ૨૦
મી•આવતા•બુધવારના•દને•બ
પોરના•કલાક ૧૧ માં•પીશ•જુ
શતીશના•શાહેબ•લોક•કરી•ઘેરો
ના•ટાકશા•બાબત•તજવીજ•ક
રવા•શારૂ•નોટન•શાહેબના•હ
સ્તકમાં•ફીલા•મધે•કરંજીના•દ્વ
લને•પાશે•બેઠશે•વાશતે•જલોકો
એ•મુંબઇ•શેહેરની•હદમાંના•ઘરો
ના•ટાકશા•બાબત•અરજીઓ•
આપીછે•તેઓને•હોકમ•ઇછે•જે•
ટાકશાના•પઇશા•ઓછા•કરવા•
શારૂ•પોતાના•શાહેદ•હોશે•તેઓને
શાથે•લાવીને•તાંહાં•હાજર•થઉ*

તા૦ ૧૩ મી•મારચ•શને ૧૮૨૨

બી•નોટન

પીશ•જુશતીશનાં•કલારક*

Notice.

MR. JOHN RYAN Purser of H. M. Ship Ganges will receive Tenders for Public Bills to about the amount of 110 £ stg. on the Commissioners for Victualling H. M. Navy London, at 30 days sight, to be addressed under Cover to *F. A. Collier* C. B. Captain, at the House of *C. Law* Esq. Post Master General. Tenders will close at 12 o'Clock to-morrow.

Bombay 13th March 1822.

FOR SALE

JUST IMPORTED,

THREE Young Horses, of high Cast, and a few Persian Carpets, of very superior quality.

Apply to *Hormajee Dhunjee*, near the Military Board Office.

Bombay 13th March 1822.

Lalla Faquira

HAS FOR SALE.

At the Godowns

IN NISBET LANE,

FOR READY MONEY,

A FEW CHESTS

OF

NEW

Hyson Tea.

		Rupees.
WHOLE Chest, .	per Chest	100
Half ditto , ...	per ditto	50
Quarter ditto, ...	per ditto	25
Retail, ...	pdr lb.	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net .	per Box 50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do. . .	ditto 25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs.	per ½ Tub 11

ALSO

WINES

AND

Liquors,

Hodgson's Pale Ale, . .	per doz. 10
London Particular Madeira Wine,.	ditto 15
London Market ditto, . . .	ditto 13
Jamaica Rum, . . . , .	ditto 12
Cognac Brandy	ditto 18
Hollands Gin	ditto 15

Bombay 6th February 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR,

AT THEIR ROOMS.

On SATURDAY, 23D INSTANT,

THE valuable Books, and Manuscripts, Wines, Plate, and a Saddle Horse;

The property of the late DR. TAYLOR.

N. B. The Books may be seen four days previous to the sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 9th March 1822.

Kempt & Co.

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday the 18th Inst.
AT THEIR ROOMS.

PLATE, Plated Ware, Saddlery, Wines and Sundries to close different accounts.

Bombay 13th March 1822.

Baxter & Co.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Thursday 14th Instant.

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture, Books, Beer, Wines and Spirits. Also some Glass Ware consisting of Vase Lamps of 12 and 10 Inches, India Table Shades Plain and Engraved Pint and ½ Pint Goblets, and the remaining few Lots of fine Cutlery and Lacquered Ware from last Sale.

A Gold Pocket Timekeeper by Barraud with a rich Gold Chain and Seal, Grand and square Piano Fortes, well Seasoned to the climate and of excellent tone, a Bengal Built Chariot (with a set of new Spare Wheels) in good repair. At 1 o'Clock will be exposed for Sale 3 young Arab Horses of High Caste selected and recently Imported by an Officer of the Army and well worthy the attention of Officers. Also a Couple of Alderney Cows with a Calf &c.

A Chariot, with Horses, and Harness complete for the reasonable Price of Rs. 2500.

Bombay 13th March 1822.

Baxter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A HANDSOME Barouche and pair of serviceable Bay Horses, also some China Curiosities.

Bombay, 13th March 1822.

Advertisement.

WHEREAS the sum of Rupees Six hundred and Seventy two, one quarter and one rea, (Rs. 672-1-01) being the amount of unclaimed Dividends from the assets of Mr. *John Houghton*, was left in the hands of the *Reverend Arnold Burrowes* late of Bombay deceased. Notice is hereby given that all claims thereon will if found correct be discharged on application to Messrs. *Forbes* and Co. the constituted attornies of the Executors of Mr. *Burrowes*, if preferred on or before the 1st of May next.

Bombay 1st March 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH FEBRUARY, 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council directs the Portuguese Militia to be disembodied from the 1st of April next, with the exception of two hundred men.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.
Sec. to Gov.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 4, Ensign and Adjutant McCarthy, 47th Regiment from Poonah.

5, Lieutenant H. Macan, 2d | 9th Regt. from Severndroog.

6, Lieut. Fearon, H. M. 8th Dns.

7, Lieut. Colonel H. Hessman, Artillery from Deccan.

8, Lieut. C. Crawley 2d | 2d Regt. from Madras.

9, Captain Stokoe, from Poonah.

11, Assistant Surgeon J. Brydon, from Surat.

12, Lieut. F. B. Fortune, 2d | 6th Regt. N. I. from Kaira.

DEPARTURES.—March, 4, Assistant Surgeon Robt. Wight, 1st | 12th Regt. to Rajcote.

6, Assistant Surger McAdam, to Katywar.

7, Lieut. J. Walker, Artillery to Severndroog.

9, Cornet, R. Lewis, H. M. 17th Dragoons to Kaira.

Do. Lieut. J. Outram 1st | 12th Regt. N. I. to Rajcote,

12, Assistant, Surgeon, Graham, 2d | 3d Regt, to Kattywar,

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Your kindness in inserting my former communication, prompts me again to write, hoping to receive a similar indulgence. For the last Fortnight Poona has been a continued scene of mirth and Festivity Balls, Races, Plays; and Plays Mr. Editor, which have never been surpassed in India—seldom equalled. Last nights performance in particular "The School of Reform," was inimitable, and drew forth repeated bursts of applause from an admiring audience. A short sketch of some of the characters, will not, perhaps, prove unacceptable. Avondale was really "a first rate," as Ferment says; "a monstrous great gun." Tarragan had the appearance of a campaign worn soldier, deficient in strength but nought in valor.

In the scene between the old man and Tyke, the feelings of the audience were moved up to the highest pitch, the Venerable old man, Mr. Editor, bestowing a blessing on a penitent son, whose thoughts are lifted to heaven for the first time is a scene better felt than described.

Tyke's mode of acting throughout declare, that he has oft ere now trod exultingly on Thespia's boards. The anxiety evinced by Ferment at his wife's silence caused much laughter, the overthrow of his 100 plans still more.

A new performer was introduced as Mrs. St. Clair, whose pleasing figure, and interesting delicate countenance, aided by much talent, secured to her the favor of the audience, and her faithful Irish girl, was a good representation of one of Erins blushing daughters. Julia Tarragan was admirable, and Mrs. Ferment was loveliness itself, her silence to her husband was amply compensated for by her agreeable prattling with the other characters. The solemn yet joyful scene, which discovers to Avondale his wife and son, and closes the piece, was more than usually interesting whilst the additional decorations and Scenery do credit to the taste of the managers.

To conclude, Mr. Editor, I think when this party have the advantage of a good Theatre (which by the bye is rapidly erecting) where, as in the present case, they will not be so close to the audience, and have more stage room, the want of which is sadly felt, they may safely set Criticism at defiance.

I remain, yours &c.
AN OLD SUB & NOT
A NEW SUBSCRIBER.
Poona 25th February 1822.

BOMBAY.
CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

WEDNESDAY 13TH, MARCH, 1822.

Last Remittable Notes.	128½	By Rs. per 100 Sicca
Earlier Ditto, - - -	126	- - - - - - do
New loan Acknowledgments	117	- - - - - - do

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

6 Months sight on London, per Rupee.		1—10	
30 Days — on Calcutta —	108	—100 Sicca	Rs.
30 Days — on Madras —	103½	—100 Madras	do.
8 Days — on Surat —	100½	—100 Surat	do.
8 Days — on Poonah —	96½	—100 Poonah	do.
8 Days ———	117	—100 Ahmed.	Antnee.
8 Days ———	96	—100 Ahmed.	Rokra.
8 Days — Brodera —	93	—100 Kaira.	do.
Price of Dollars —		—225 Per 100.	

TO CORRESPONDENTS

VERAX has unluckily mistaken our predilections, we should be very sorry to see a revival in our columns of the Correspondence alluded to.

A Constant Reader is somewhat in the same predicament, we cannot sympathize with Mr. Mc Sunshine—We dislike all deception whether resorted to by persons under the influence of love or those in their more sober senses; and we think him an illnatured fellow for not complying with his wife's very reasonable requests.

We thank an Old Sub and not a new Subscriber for his communication; which, excepting some Criticism that might create unpleasant sensations we have published. We beg however to request that the future communications of the Old Sub, whom we shall be heartily glad to congratulate on his promotion, may be written in a more legible hand. If our Correspondent thinks we have no cause for making this request we will send him, on his expressing a wish for the same, post paid, the proof sheet of his present Communication to convince him.

THE GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY 13TH MARCH, 1822.

In our paper of this morning will be found two Statements of the transaction

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

at Cumberland Gate which led to the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson, both differing in material points from the one given in our last; we think it important to put our readers in possession of all the information obtainable on an occurrence of so peculiar a nature, and which coupled with the previous *resignation* of a most upright and worthy Magistrate must create a great sensation in the public mind athome.

We shall refrain from expressing an opinion on Sir Robert Wilson's case, until we have heard his own explanation of the affair; but as regards Sir R. Baker we are in possession of all the facts upon which to form a judgment, and we must say we think the step taken by his Majesty's Ministers is in every point of view impolitic and unjust.—If a discretionary power is not to be granted to the first Police Magistrate in cases of tumult in whom should it be vested? Surely Sir R. Baker acting on the spot, and able to appreciate the irritated feelings of the people, was a far better judge of the expediency of taking the corpse through the city, than a Minister of the Home Department sitting in his closet, and we are yet to learn that the commands of the latter officer are to be carried into execution in all cases and at all hazards.

In his evidence before the Coroner Sir Robert says,

"I allowed the intended line of the procession to be altered in obedience to a force, which, in my opinion, I could not resist, without serious mischief to the soldiers, to the crowd, and *to the persons attending in the procession, many of whom were females who had been shut up for hours*, in the carriages in a state of alarm."

This is Sir R's explanation of his conduct, and to our minds it is quite satisfactory.

We hear of several free traders coming out to this port. The Hadlow, J. Craigie is advertised as chartered to sail from London on or before the 10th Oct. The Nestor, E. Theaker; Mediner, ——; and Hannah, Lamb, are to follow. The Seaforth also, is coming from Liverpool.

The H. C. Cruiser Aurora Lieutenent Goodridge, arrived at Muscat on the 24th Feb. after a pleasant passage of 10 days from this port.

The Ship Sultan, Benjamin Rogers, in going up the Gulph got on the shoal Abdillah, from which situation however she was extricated by the assistance of Captain Jolliffe and the crew of the ship Lord Castle.—We publish the following certificate at the desire of Capt. Jolliffe.

"This is to certify that Capt C. Jolliffe, commander of the Grab ship Lord Castle, anchored at my request in a position to afford assistance to the ship Sultan when aground on shoal *Abdillah* in a perilous situation having only *one foot* water alongside (at low water.)

The exertions of Captain Jolliffe and his crew with the assistance of an Anchor and Cable have greatly facilitated the heaving of this ship off shore.

His vessel being detained in consequence I trust the underwriters in Calcutta will indemnify Captain Jolliffe for any detention.

B. ROGERS,
Commander Ship Sultan,"

January 31st 1822,
On Bd. the Sultan, near Bussorah Bar.

Bombay Courier.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 5, Ship Mozapher, J. A. Hurst, from Bushire, 7th Feb.

Anchored off the Harbour Ship Bussorah Merchant, John Pringle, from Calcutta bound to Persian Gulph 21st Feb.

7. Ship Cornwall, W. Richardson, from China 2d Dec.

Do. Grab Ship Lord Castle, Collin Jolliffe, from Bushire 22d January.

Do. His Majesty's Sloop Sophie, George French Esq. from the Persian Gulph.

10. Ship Flora, J. Sherriff, from Calcutta 1st Feb.

Do. The H. C. Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. J. Wm. Guy, from Cochin 17th Feb.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Bussorah Merchant.—Capt. Jacob, H. M. 65th Regt. Lieut. I. D. Feerens, H. M. 8th Light Dragoons.

Per Cornwall.—Col. Wright. J. Maitland, Esq. Lieut. Crawley, Mrs. Crawley.

DEPARTURES.—March 6, Weighed anchor off the Harbour Ship Bussorah Merchant, John Pringle. Bound to Persian Gulph.

10. Brig Dadaloy Charles Malcolm, to the Eastward.

Do. Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellicoe, to Eastward.

11. The H. C. Cruiser Vestal, Lieut. J. Wm, Guy, to Bancoot,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Rockingham, for London.
Carron, for Bengal.
Elizabeth, for Penang.
Cornwallis, for do.
Sally, for Bussorah.
Kusrovey, for do.
Grab Edrossey, for Mocha.
Grab Caroline, for Jungbar.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

FEBRUARY 11.—Ship Pascoa, Thomas Taylor, from Whampoa 15th December, Cincapore, Malacca and Penang 17th January.

12. Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, B. J. Botelho, from Macoa 29th December and Penang 28th January.

13. Ship Elizabeth, G. Vint, from Bombay 22d December, Point de Galle and Covelong 24th January.

Do. Brig Hastings P. Butler, from Madras 25th December.

16. Ship Adamant, N. Esterly, from Batavia 22d December.

17, French Ship La Physicienne Brouke, from Havre de Grace 2d October and Bourbon 13th Dec.

OFF CALCUTTA.

12. Portugueze Ships Confianca, Esprance, and Ship Indian Oak.

15. Portuguese Ships Conde do Rio Pardo, and Barretto Junior, Ship Catharine, Brig Hastings and Ship Pascoa, at Cooly Bazar.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ship Pascoa. From China:—Miss Harrington, Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, H.M. 14th Regt. Capt. Harrington, Mr. C. Queros, Mr. M. DeVitre, Mr. F. G. Brightman, and Mr John Hodges.

From Penang:—Lieutenant Wilson, B. Arty. with a Detachment H. C. Arty.

Per Brig Hastings. From Madras:—Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Latter, Capt. Fuller, H. M. 59th Regiment, Capt. Humphreys, 18th Regt. N. I. Capt. Munnings, and Mr. Jame Boist, Merchant.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

9. The Vijjante, (Portugeze.)
11. The Argyle,
12. The Neptune, Phœnix and Le Delphine, (French.)
13. The Abberton.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Ship Sophia, W. Reynolds, for London.
Brig Guide, H. Geneve, for Isle of France.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

11. American Brig Palmer, G. B. Hall, for Boston.

12. American Ship Malabar, Josiah Orne, for Salem.

Do. French Ship Urania, C. De Trefo, for Havre de Grace.

13. Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, for Persian Gulph.

14th Arab Ship Fazrobaney, Ally Pelwan, Judda.

Do. French Ship La Anna, S. Prade, for Bordeaux.

Do. Bark George, John Poulson, for Madras.

16. Ship Wellington, G. Maxwell, for Penang, Cincapore and Java.

Do. French Ship Java, P. Saliz, for Bor

Do. Arab Brig Fattal Currim, Ally bi for Muscat.

DEPARTURES of PASSENG

Per Tittaghur For Rangoon:—Capt. Capt. Patston.

PROGRESS OF VESSE

At the following Stations on the

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remains,—The Robarts.
On her way to Town,—The The
Passed up,—The Adamant.

KEDGEREE.

Passed down,—The Fazaraba

NEW ANCHOR

Remain,—The H. C. Ships Wales and Rose, to be dispatc

SAUGOR.

Remains,—The Fairlie, out

List of Passengers proce the Honorable Company' Capt. Henry Hutchinson.
Mrs. Harris, Capt. Phill Capt. H. D. Burgh, 2d L 24th Foot, Lieut. Willia Jefferies, 17th ditto, Li Lieut. H. Templer, 4th Master, 14th Foot, Mr. nington, Master Andrew

M

ARRIVALS.—Febru J. Hunter, from B de Galle 2d Februa
16th, Ship Rel January, and Be
Do, Ship Br long.
18th, Ship Ca 31 February.
Do, Ship Udne 3d February.
February 20th, Captain F, H, Lw
22d, Ship Fam February.

DEPARTURES.— Glass, for Cudda
Ship Lady N
February 19 Muscat.
Do. Brig M ritius.
22d. Ship

LIST OF

H. M. Sch Twynam.
H. C C. Sh
Ship Scotia
Ship David
Ship Portse
Ship East I
Ship Ele
Ship P
Ship
Shi
S

General Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

None.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.

At the Cathedral, by the Revd. J. Parson, on the 14th February, Sir R. D. Colquhoun, Bart, to Miss Anna Maria Colvin, daughter of James Colvin, Esq.

Birth.

[redacted] Kilpank, on the 21st Jan. Mrs. Charles Philip [redacted]on, of a son.

Deaths.

[redacted]China, on the 2d Nov. last Mr. William Capon, [redacted]he late Lieutenant-Colonel Capon, of the Bom-[redacted]blishment, aged 31, most sincerely regretted [redacted]mily, and all who had the pleasure of his ac-

[redacted]r, on the 2d February, Eliza, the wife of [redacted] Fraser, (late of the Calcutta Custom [redacted]26 years, sincerely regretted. Her un-[redacted]as occasioned by a broken heart, ari-[redacted]cent loss of two belowed infant Chil-[redacted]xcessive grief to which she became a [redacted]nce of severe family misfortunes. [redacted]l and amiable disposition, of great [redacted]& accomplishments, and has left a [redacted]d to bewail her irreparable loss.

[redacted]ng, the 6th February, Mr. John [redacted]d of Trade, aged 32 years and 6

[redacted]ry, Mrs. Charlottee Martin, [redacted]disconsolate husband and three [redacted]t their irreparable loss. The [redacted]ble young woman has cast [redacted]a large circle of relations [redacted]e was universally beloved [redacted]ners and the gentleness of [redacted]obedient wife and tender [redacted] few.

[redacted]A S.

[redacted]GES.

[redacted]ew D'Souza, to Miss [redacted]

[redacted]hn Williams Wymss, [redacted]r, Felix D'Monte, [redacted]

[redacted]s Da Cruz, to Miss [redacted]

[redacted]J, Beaumont, Esq. [redacted]

[redacted]ness of 7 months, [redacted]and 9 months; [redacted]to lament his [redacted]

[redacted]ut land-square, [redacted]eley square;— [redacted]vife of Major [redacted]unty, Ireland; [redacted]race Sperling, [redacted]us Tulk, esq. [redacted]—of the Rev. [redacted]hedral;— of [redacted]—of J. P. [redacted]yton Glyn, [redacted]

[redacted]ur;—Lady [redacted]the Ladies [redacted]Dendy, esq. [redacted]

[redacted]rogmorton-[redacted]ghter of the [redacted]Mr. H. R. [redacted]ianne Row, [redacted]e Hawkins, [redacted], the only [redacted]J. Wo ff. [redacted]daugh-[redacted]ker, [redacted]ate [redacted].

square.—James Bishop, esq. of Woburn-place, Bedford-square, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Berkeley, of Writtle, Essex.—On Monday the 24th instant, at Marylebone church, by the Rev. J. Story, M. A. James H. Markland, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office.—On the 26th instant, by the Rev. John Merewether, Charles Lean, esq. of Fenchurch-street, merchant, to Emma Cleghorn Proctor, of Walthamstow, eldest daughter of Thos. Proctor, esq.—At Gibraltar, on the 24th ult. at the residence of Col. Pilkington, Mr. Chas. Williams, to Elizabeth, daughter of R. W. Dickson, M. D.—Mr. Thomas Steed, of Kensington, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. Battin, formerly of the Phœnix Coffee-house, Chelsea.—John Feller, esq. R. N. to Mary, fourth daughter of Solomon Davies, esq. of Epsom.—At Marylebone, Thomas Ansell, esq. late of the East India Company's Service, to Eliza, daughter of William Munro, esq. of Berbice—At Aberdeen, Wm. Knight, L. L. D. of Belfast, to Jean, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Glennie, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c. in Aberdeen.—Captain. George Digby, R. N. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Walsh, of Warfield, Berkshire.—At Mortlake, the Rev. Edward James, perpetual curate or Mortlake, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Frederick Reeves, esq. of East Sheen, Surrey.—Mr. James Helps, of London, to Ann, youngest daughter of the late Rev. James Plucknett, of Balsam-house, Wincanton.

Deaths.

At Boxley-house, in Kent, aged 66, Mrs. Frances Marsham, aunt to the Earl of Romney.—At Newington, aged 86, Mrs Sutor.—At Leamington, John E. Liebenrood, esq. of Prospect-hill, Berks.—At Lisbon, Lady Maria J. Macdonnell, of Lochgarry.—At West-hill, Wandsworth, Surrey, Mrs Charlotte Howard.—Aged 65, Wm Clay, esq.—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Paull, of Bole-hall, Tamworth, Staffordshire.—At Shakenhurst, Worcestershire, aged 63, E. M. Wigley, esq.—At Haverfordwest, aged 92. Mr. Robert Rees: this veteran served in the fleet under Admiral Hawke; and after being engaged in the reduction of Belleisle, Mainlla, Martinico, St. Lucie, &c. lost an arm at the taking of Havanah, on board the Dragon.—Aged 68, the Rev. Millington Buckley, esq. of Nottingham-place.—At Ashtead Rectory, aged 64, the Rev. William Carter.—At Versailles, Thos. Calvert, esq. of Graftonstreet, Bond-street In Alsop's-place, Regent's-park, Bath, aged 74, Robert Bath, M. D.—At Ryde, aged 22, William Luard Wollaston, esq. of St. John's College, Cambridge.—In Walworth, aged 58, Geo. Bayly, esq. late Capt. in the 44th Foot,—At Eastebourne, aged 18. Charles Samler, second son of the late R. Samler, esq. of New Bridge-street—In Upper Holloway, aged 53, Sarah Mary, the wife of Mr. Wm. Oakes.—At Southwickpark, Mary Anne, wife of Thos Thistlethwayte, esq.—At Roehampton, the Hon. Emily Anne Agar, sister of Visconnt Clifden.—Suddenly, aged 77, Mr. Monk, of Smarden.—In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, aged 64, Charles Monro, esq.—In the Rue de Vendome, Paris, the celebrated physician, the Baron de Corvisart.—A few days ago, at Warsop, co Warterford, Geo. Wragg and Grace his wife, aged about 80: they were both summoned to a better world within the short space of half an hour.—Suddenly, at Catham, while shaking hands with a friend, Ensign Burrows, of the Veterans, aged 45.—At Denver, in Norfolk, Mr. Wm. Smith, thirty years gardener to J. T. Dering, esq: his death was occasioned by a wound from a spring gun, which, in consequence of recent depredations committed in the gardens at Crow-hall, he had placed there for the protection of the fruit.—On Clapham Common, G. S. Wright, esq. of Hull, second son of the late Benj. Wright, esq.—Thos. Knight, second son of the Rev. Thos. Blyth, of Knowle Lodge, Warwickshire.—At Chalfont, St. Giles's, aged 54, Mr. Arnott Howard.—Friday the 14th instant, Mr. Robert Wardell, of Westbourne-place,, Sloane-esquare, father of the present proprietor of the Statesman newspaper.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE of GOVT. SECURITIES.

FEBRUARY 15, 1822.

BUY.		PREMIUM	SELL.	
14	14	Six per Cent. New Loans,	14	10
19	0	Ditto Remittable,	18	12
18	4	Ditto Ditto, earlier Loans,	18	0

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private Bills..... 4 per Cent.
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchang 3 ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....3 ——
Bank Shares—Premium 27 *a* 29 per Cent.
Ditto Dividend on 1st January, 1822—[redacted] *rs.* 6 *as* ditto.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Buy	Calcutta.	Sell.
0 0 *a* 0 0	On London 6 Months' sight, per Sicca Rupees	0 0 *a* 0 0
	Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees	92
	Madras ditto, 93 *a* 94 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees. *	

* Nominal.

Premium on Government Bills on the Court of Directors, 27 to 29 per cent.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars Sa. Rs.	206	0 *a*	206	8	per. 100
Dubloons,	30	0 *a*	30	4	each
Joes, or Pezas,	17	4 *a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats,	4	4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors,	8	4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191	4 *a*	191	8	per 100
Star Pagodas,	3	6¾ *a*	3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns,	10	0 *a*	10	0	

☞ As the rate of the exchange is now merely nominal, we have not ventured on any quotation — Bills on London at 6 months' sight, may be stated ominally at 2*s.* but even at that rate no Bills are procurable; and if Remittances to any extent were wanted, it is questionable whether they could be procured even at 1*s.* 11*d.*

The Kedgeree report of yesterday announced the arrival at the new anchorage of the French Ship La Physicienne, Capt. Brouike, from Havre de Grace 2d October, and Bourbon 13th December. We have heard of no news by her. The Fairlie still remains at the new anchorage.

The English ship Adamant, Captain N. Esterly, which left Batavia on the 22d of December, arrived at Kedgeree on Saturday the 16th instant. We have been favored with the perusal of a letter brought by her, which states that Coffee maintained its price. Several small parcels, amounting, perhaps. altogether to 2000 peculs, were in the market, for some of which 26 50 had been given, and there were holders who would not sell at that price. Some speculations had been made on next year's crop, and as high as 18 per pecul had been paid down for Coffee deliverable in the months of June and July. Government had a considerable quantity on hand, but had given no notice of a sale. Sugar was rather looked after. Bills on England at four shillings per dollar were in great demand. There was a report that one of the China ships was on shore on Tree Island, but her name was not ascertained. *Sup. to the Ind. Gaz.*

MADRAS COURIER.

Seizure of the Scotia.—The Scotia, a fine little Ship of 207 tons, is se zed by the Government for being under the Tonnage specified in the act. It is singular that she made her voyage from London to the Cape, from the Cape to *Calcutta*, landed a cargo there, took in another, and went back to the Cape again unmolested; she comes now from the Cape here, and they seize her. The Captain is part Owner, and he conceived that his delivering all his cargo at the Cape, and taking in a fresh one at the Cape shipped partly by the *Government* there rendered her, in fact, a colonial vessel.

Lottery.—The fortunate Ticket, No. 3740, to which the Prize of Sicca Rupees 1,60,000 fell, was we understand purchased by the house of Fergusson and Co.

Calcutta Journal,—Feb. 19.

The recent Hunting party of the Governor General has been less productive, than was expected. Although the trip extended as high as Balatungy and Cossimbazar Island, scarcely any large game was fallen in with. We understand that not a single tyger was seen. One buffalo, numerous hogs, florikens, and partridges formed the only spoils. The journey has however, proved very pleasant, and has much improved Lady Hastings' health. The party returns by the Banks of the Hudam Nullah; and his Lordship is expected to be in town, and resume his seat in Council on Friday the 22d Instant.

The Hon. James Stuart, Esq. Member of Council, embarked on Sunday forenoon, under the salute due to his rank in order to join the H. C. *S. Princess Charlotte of Wales*. He was attended to the Ghaut by the Hon'ble Mr. Fendal, Commodore Hayes, Mr. Udny, Mr. Bayley Mr. Pattle and many of the principal Gentlemen of the settlement. Major General Jasper Nicolls who likewise goes home on the *Princess Charlotte*, also left Calcutta with his family the same evening.

INDEPENDENCE OF MEXICO.

The following intelligence has been received by his Excellency the protector of Peru, by the way of Guayaquil:—

The capital of Mexico has been taken by the celebrated Iturbide, with 20,000 men; and the northern part of it has gloriously, taken the Oath of Independence, according to the intelligence received by the English brig Tiger proceeding from Acapulco, and confirmed by another vessel, which arrived later at Guayaquil, and touched at San Blas. as well as at Acapulco.

It is further known, from the official correspondence addressed by the commandant of the Apostadero of San Blas to the Spanish Minister of the Marine, which has been intercepted. that in the immense and populous kingdom of New Galicia, no other point remains to the Spaniards but that port, the commandant of which confesses in his dispatches to the Peninsular Minister, that it is quite impossible to hold out against Independence, since the general will had so strongly declared for it. He likewise discovers that he had put down a conspiracy, headed by a lieutenant in the navy Don Angelo Maria Vaides, in which the most distinguished persons of San Blas were implicated: and as a proof of his weakness, he adds, that he did not venture to apprehend them for fear of the inhabitants. At the same time he mentions that Valladolid and Guadalajara had proclaimed their Independence; and that the officers of the Spanish division under the command of Brigadier Negrete, had obliged him to declare it in like manner.

EXECUTION OF JOSE MIGUEL CARRERA.

The monster who so long stained Chili and the Provinces or Rio dela Plata with his atrocities, who has been the origin of so much mischief to the cause of South America, sowing discord, anarchy, and licentiousness wherever he went, Jose Miguel Carrera, has at last expiated his crime. This ever-factious man approached to attack the forces of Mendoza, with the view of passing to Chili and revolutionizing it; but divine Justice, weary of enduring him, granted that he should be completely beaten, taken prisoner and shot, in the very city where his brothers, not less turbulent than himself, terminated their criminal existence. This principal mover of the civil war having disappeared from the provinces of Rio de la Plata the General Government, will be shortly established, and will restore in that heroic and afflicted country order, unanimity, and public prosperity as well as external respectability.

CAPTURE OF THE BRIG MAYPO.

By Letters from Rio Janeiro, we learn that there had arrived at that Capital the Marques de Valeumbroso and Lieut. Colonel Don Antonio, Seoane, Deputies two the Spanish Cortes, from General La Serna, to inform the Government of the dismissal of Rezuela, and of the state of Peru and to beg assistance where with to prolong the war. A Buenos Ayres Privateer captured the brig Maypo, which conveyed the said gentlemen, and put them, with the whole crew, on board a bark that was sailing from the coast of Africa to Rio Janeiro.

Will there, notwithstanding, be persons still so blinded as not to be convinced that the Eternal has decreed to frustrate all the plans of the Oppressors of America, and put an end there to the reign of Despotism?

INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

Official Note of D. Domingo Tristan, to the Minister of War and Marine.

I convey to your Lordship the Intelligence which has been communicated to me in the annexed paper, by Don John Roldan and his son Don Paulino, who weighed anchor from San Blas in June, to the brig Nancy adding moreover that Mexico declared its independence on the 13th of June, Guadalajara on the 14th, Tepec on the 17th, San Blas on the 16th and the provinces of Guadalajara Tlascala Guanajuato, Puebla Zacatecas, Oajaca, Valladolid, Bajaro, Parnaudira and Vera Cruz, share in the Independence of Mexico.

Acapulco has also become independant and frigates of war Prucha and Vengaza alone favor the forts.

The same news has been confirmed to me by the Captain of the brig, Mr. William Dalling and I hope your Lordship will be pleased to bring this information to the knowledge of his Excellency the Lord Protector, that he may make what use of it he thinks proper.

Dated at Pisco, Sept. 26, 1821. DOMINGO TRISTAN,

Gaceta del Gobierno, Oct 6, 1821,

THE FATE OF COLUMBIA DECIDED.

Sitting of Government.—Guayaquil, Sept. 5 1821.

To his Excellency Senor Don Jose de San Martin.

Excellent Sir.—We have the inexpressible satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency one of the most important victories that has been gained in the campaign of the Liberty of America; a victory which by its magnitude decides the fate of this vast Continent. The troops under the command of the Liberator of Columbia, have raised themselves to the pinnacle of glory, in the fields of Carabodo, destroying even to its elements the Spanish Army, composed of 8,000 combatants, under the orders of General La Torre. The Vice President de Cundinamarca communicates officially this happy intelligence, which has arrived this moment by the Alcance schooner, proceeding from Choco: the particulars of it will be transmitted to your Excellency with all possible dispatch.

All the accounts agree that the Division commanded by General Torre had passed the Juanambu and approached towards Pasto.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

JOSE DE OLMEDO

Gaceta del Gobierno October 13, 1821.

INTELLIGENCE FROM GUAYAQUIL.

The oppressor of Quito, as indefatigable as those of the other parts of America, to spread tyranny and vengeance over its plains, marched upon Guayaqui, with the view of taking the Division of General Sucre. The activity and valour of General Colombiano frustated the projects of Aymerich on the memorable day of Yagnachi but fortune was less favourable at Ambato, whither he had advanced with the hope of liberating Quito On the 12th September, that Chief suffered a reverse, which although alarming in the beginning has turned out since, by accounts worthy of credit, to be of no great consequence to the public cause, if we except only its having prolonged the Slavery of the patriotic Quito. Sucre has re-organised his forces for the most part, and the enemy being aware of the progress of General Torres who was on this side of the formidable pass of Juanambu and threatened the city of Quito itself, they are obliged to commence a retreat to restrain the patriotism of the illustrious inhabitants of a country which has shed its blood on the altar of Liberty.

The Government, with the frankness that characterises it, published this event, which has served to feed the malignity of some secret enemies who have attempted to delude the unwary,

INTELLIGENCE FROM PERU.

Through three different channels worthy of credit, the Government has learnt the arrival of General Canterac at Jauja, with 1,500 men, and that he has passed with them to Huancayo, where he was at that date although it is certain he intended to continue his retreat towards Cuzco. It is also said that General La Serna has died suddenly.

Beng. Hurk. Feb. 16.

SPANISH DOCUMENT.

The defence of the country against the senseless enemy who in his fury would seek to lay waste this heroic city, has not prevented his Excellency, the Lord Protector, from continuing the labours which are intended to form the basis of its prosperity. The advantages of its port, the facility of its communication with Asia, and the resort of Europeans in quest of its valuable productions, are about to constitute it the Emporium of the South. This important destination demands that by anticipation there should be established the foundations on which our trade with the other quarters of the world ought to rest. A body of illustrious merchants have laboured zealously, in regulating the rate of duties, in which, conformably to the instructions of his Excellency, liberality, clearness, and precision will be found to prevail. It is necessary that with the liberty of the country, Commerce should be emancipated from the chaos and disorder in which it was involved. This work, in which a perfection corresponding to the lights of the age and the paternal wish of the Government is desired, requires still some few months of labour to bring it to a perfect conclusion. The arrival of trading vessels in the port of Callao requiring, in the meantime, a scale of provisional duties, the following Regulation is published, in which the most liberal principles are united with the means most likely to be conducive to the prosperity of Commerce; and by which, the confusion of the many complicated Rates which wasted the time and the patience of the active man of business, according to the old system, will be avoided.

PROVISIONAL REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

Article I.—Free admission to the ports of Callao and Huanchaco is granted to every friendly and neutral vessel coming from Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, under the following conditions:—

Art. II.—Every friendly and neutral vessel which anchors in the said ports of Callao and Huanchaco shall exhibit, within ten hours after casting anchor, a copy of the Manifest of the whole of her cargo, attested by the Captain or Supercargo, in the language of the nation to which she belongs, and translated from it by the interpreter named by the Goverument; and within the period of forty eight hours this shall pass through the Custom House according to the usual forms. The Captain or Supercargo may then proceed to the immediate discharge of the vessel, if it suits him so to do; or on the contrary he shall make sail, within six days, reckoned from that of his arrival in the port, for some other quarter.

Art. III.—Within the period expressed of 48 hours, the Captain or supercargo of the vessel shall name a Consignee, who must be a citizen of the state of Peru.

Art. IV.—In the discharge and other operations of the said vessels, their Captains or Supercargoes will be subject to admit the people of the Revenue Guard-boats, to make their visits of search, and to pay for anchorage dues four reals per ton on foreign and two reals on national vessels.

Art. V.—All the business of the Custom house and other transactions which may occur, shall be performed by the respective Consignee of each vessel: as it is he alone who will be held responsible to the Authorities for the payment of the duties due on the cargo which may be consigned to him.

Art. VI.—All goods introduced into the ports of Callao and Huanchaco, in vessels under

foreign flag, shall pay 20 per cent. as an importation duty, 15 per cent in aid of the state and 5 per cent for the dues of the Consulate; regulating the value of the goods on which the percentage is charged, according to the current prices of the place.

Art. VII.—In order that the value of the articles may be settled with suitable exactness and circumspection, the Tribunal of the Consulate shall present to the Supreme Government a list of twenty-four merchants of known probity and information, in order that his Excellency may elect from among them two every month, in capacity of Inspectors of the Markets. These will meet at the Custom-house, and there uniting all their knowledge, form, on the first day of every month, a scale of the prices of goods, to serve as a rule as to the exact state of the market, by which the Mayor is to be guided,—this being the only assize which shall regulate for the time the exaction of the duties.

Art. VIII.—All goods imported under the flag of the Independent state of Chili, Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and Columbia, shall pay 18 per cent. as an import duty; 15 per cent. of which shall be devoted to the funds of the State, and the remaining 3 per cent. to those of the Consulate.

Art. IX.—All goods which enter under the flag of the Peruvian state, shall pay 16 per cent. as an import duty—13 per cent. shall go into the funds of the State and the 3 remaining into those of the Consulate. It must be understood that the duties coutained in Nos. 8th and 9th, are to be deduced, in the same manner as those of Art. VI. from the value of the goods regulated by the market rate, in the manner prescribed by Art. VII.

Art. X.—All foreign manufactures that directly prejudice the industry of the country; as made clothes, white and coloured, tanned hides, sandals, shoes, boots, chairs, sofas, tables, chests of drawers, coaches, calashes, saddles, and other made up articles, as well ass woollens, ironwork, wax, sparmaceti, and tallow candles, and gunpowder, shall pay a double proportion of the duties specified in Articles 6th 8th & 9th, and the application of the amount to the funds of the State and of the Consulate shall be in the same proportion.

Art. XI.—The following are exempt from all import duties, under whatever flag they may be imported; quicksilver, impliments of agriculture, and those for working mines, every amunition of war with the exception of gun-powder, all books, scientific instruments, maps, prints and machinery of every kind.

Art. XII.—All the internal duties will be abolished, and every inhabitant of Peru, may without any permit from the Custom-house, carry overland from one place to another every kind of mercantile effects, with the exception of those specified in the three following articles, and with the understanding that goods disembarked in the port of Huanchaco are absolutely prohibited, under pain of confiscation, from passing the river Santa.

Art. XIII.—Stamped silver, or specie, which is exported in any vessel, shall pay 5 per cent. as an export-duty: 3 per cent. of which shall be considered as belonging to the revenue of the State, and the remaining 2 per cent. be applied to the Consulate.

Art. XIV.—Coined gold exported on any vessel shall pay 2½ per cent. as an export duty—1½ per cent. of which shall be destined for the funds of the State, and 1 per cent. be given to those of the Consulate.

Art. XV.—The exportation of silver ore gold and silver in bars, or wrought, is absolutely prohibited, under pain of confiscation.

Art. XVI.—All other produce of Peru exported on vessels under a foreign flag shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of four per cent for Consular dues—the value to be regulated according to the current prices of the market.

Art. XVII.—Produce exported in a vessel bearing the flag of the States of Chili, Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and Columbia, shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of 3½ per cent. for Consular dues—the value to be regulated in the same way by the current prices of the place.

Art. XVIII.—Produce exported under the flag of the State of Peru an *ad valorem* duty of 3 per cent. for Consular dues—the value to be regulated as expressed in the preceding articles.

Art. XIX. The export duties specified in the three preceding articles shall be paid by the person who exports the goods, at the time of embarking them.

Art. XX.—The payment of the import duties shall be made in this manner. The moment the Consignee lodges the cargo in his ware-house, he shall become bound for three payments, by equal instalments, of which the sum total shall amount to the value of the import duties that are due. The first of the said payments shall be made in Bills at 40 days date, the second at 120, and the third at 180. The Government will receive and transfer or negotiate these documents, for their intrinsic value: and will afford every protection of the laws to the ultimate holder of them, whenever the person who may have granted them does not religiously and punctually liquidate his obligation.

Art. XXI.—Every Captain or Surpercargo of a vessel who finds it convenient to export the goods which he may have imported, may reembark them for any other place out of the state of Peru, being obliged to pay as a transit duty 1 per cent. according to their value in the market, as fixed by Articles 6th and 7th; and he shall have from the Government and the Consulate restitution of the import duties which he may have paid.

Art. XXII.—Whenever any difference occurs between the invoices and the boxes and bales to which they refer, if the excess should be remarkable, the cargo will be confiscated; and if inconsiderable, double duties will be exacted on the excess: if any doubt arise it will be presented to his Excellency for his decision.

Art. XXIII.—To prevent the injury that may arise to shop keepers and retail dealers, the Consignees are forbidden every kind of sale, by retail in their own warehouses.

Art. XXIV.—The coasting trade belongs exclusively to the ships and subjects of this state; but if in the present circumstances it should not be possible to attain this object, so interesting to the encouragement of the mercantile and military marine of Peru, the Government will grant proper licenses under the express condition that in every foreign ship which carries on any trade the half of the crew must necessarily be composed of natives of this country; and of a third part of the same, if the vessels engaged in the said commerce carry the flags of the states of Chili, or the provinces of Rio de la Plata and Columbia.

Art. XXV.—In order to facilitate the transportation of the produce of the country from one place on the coast to another, they will be provided with lesser ports and their respective custom houses, those of Payta, Huacho, and Pisco.

Art. XXVI.—Whoever shall introduce foreign wares into the said ports, shall suffer the loss of what they bring; and besides the captain of the vessel shall lose his command. In the same penalty shall be included all who carry on contraband trade in any manner whatever, whenever they are detected in it, & for that purpose the Government will adopt the most active measures.

Art. XXVII.—The present Regulation shall be observed until another more ample and methodical is promulgated. But there will be no essential alteration made in any of the foregoing articles without eight months previous intimation being given to the public; and till then, the Government gives its assurance, that when the new Regulation already mentioned is framed, far from departing from the liberal principles on which the present one is founded there will be as much dimunition in the duties as experience may render adviseable, reconciling always the encouragement of Commerce with the means of benefitting the interests of the State.

Given at Lima, the 26th of September 1821. JOSE DE SAN MARTIN. HIPOLITO UNANUE.

Calcutta Journal.—Feb. 14.

Madras.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, February 27, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 98 to 99 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper Remittable 16 per cent prem.
New Loan 10¼ "

GENERAL ORDERS.

February 15, 1822.

The following Appointments are ordered.

Captain A. T. Maclean of His Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons, to be Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Governor.

Major G. A. Wetherall of His Majesty's Royal Scots, to be Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency The Commander in Chief from the 5th Instant.

On the mournful occasion of the Death of her late *Highness* Sultan ul Nissa Begum, (commonly styled *The Bhoodee Begum,*) eldest legitimate Daughter of *His Highness the* Nuwab Walajah, sixty eight minute Guns, corresponding with the age of the deceased *Begum*, were fired from the Fort Battery on Friday last the 23d instant.

The Ship *Fame*, Captain Clarke, from Calcutta the 2d of February, arrived on Friday.

Passengers for Madras.—Mr. Robert Franck—*Children:* Masters John Keasberry, William Keasberry, and Benjamin Keasberry.

For England.—Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. Mills, Miss Harriet Hamilton; Miss Hamilton. John Hamilton, Esq. Superintending Surgeon Bengal Establishment; Captain G. B. Field, 4th Regiment N. I. Ben. Est.; Ensign James Hannoy, 10th do.; Mr. J. Caldicott, late a Lieut. 7th Regt. N. I. Ben. Est.—*Children*: Miss Maria Nugent, Masters James Hamilton, and C. T. Hamilton.

For the Cape.—Mrs. Mary Toussaint, Miss M. Toussaint, and Captain E. Toussaint.

H. M. Schooner Tender *Cochin*, arrived last week from Trincomalie.

Passenger.—Mr. Stringer.

The Ship *Abberton*, Captain Gilpin, from Calcutta the 13th instant, anchored in the Roads yesterday.

Passengers.—Mrs. Mary Campbell; Miss Madaline Grant, Major S. Fraser, 6th Regt. N. I. Lieut. A. Campbell, H. M. 59th Regt. Lieut. Chas Sidney, 7th Regt N. I. Mr. Marshman, Mr. Wm. Barnfield, Mr. Robert Welsh.—*Children:* Misses Mary Campbell, and Frances Bishop. Masters Henry and Richard Mainwaring, Henry Galfield, Jos. Hill.

For Madras.—Captain Dwyer, H. M. 67th Regt.; Major Frederick, Bombay N. I.; Lieut. Thomas, N. C.; Lieut. Dallas; B. Art.; Mr. Gaitskill, Mr. Parker.

The Ships *Eclipse* and *Sally* from Calcutta, have also arrived since our last report.

The H. C. C. Ship *Albion*, Captain Weller, is expected to sail immediately—The Packets to be forwarded to England on this Ship were closed yesterday.

Passengers.—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Gray; Captains Watson, Agnew, Dunmore, & Smith; Mr. Connell.

The H. C. C. Ship *Kingston* will also proceed on her homeward voyage in a day or two.

Sup. to the Geo. Gaz. Feb. 26.

English Extracts.

SPAIN.

MADRID SEPT. 17.—A verdict has lately been given by a jury, which may serve to give a sufficient idea how far this institution is applicable to our customs, and to the state of our civilization. It was at the instance of the Ambassador of his Britannic Majesty. The Jury decided there were no grounds for proceeding to trial, and the bill was thrown out. Our readers will be glad to know the ground of the action, that they may form their own opinion of the Justice of the declaration of the Jury in this case.

The English Ambassador denounced an article in the "Regulator," a French paper printed at Madrid, conceived in the following terms:—"It is affirmed that George IV. will marry again within six months. This news can excite no surprize, since there are persons to whom all crimes are permitted, and who, though the object of general execration, nevertheless enjoy all the favours of fortune, unless indeed their remorse torments them every hour & every minute, & if this permits them to enjoy the fruits of their misdeeds." The Ambassador considered this article as an insult to his Sovereign, the King of Great Britain; but the Jury has declared that it is not.

The Observer Oct. 8.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS.

WALKING DRESS.—A high dress, composed of ponceau gros de Naples; the corsage fastens behind; the back is plain; the fronts are ornamented by a trimming of the same material, in the form of a wreath of leaves, which slopes down on each side, and forms the shape of the bust in a very becoming manner. The collar is very deep, and is ornamented at the edge by a loop trimming. Long sleeve, finished at the hand by a loop trimming; very full epaulette, terminated by a band and bow in the middle of the arm in front; a similar bow surmounts the trimming of the bottom of the sleeve. There is a full ruche, of the same material as the dress, at the bottom of the skirt; this is surmounted by a trimming also of the same material, of an uncommonly novel and pretty discription. Head-dress, a bonnet of gros de Naples, to correspond: it is of a moderate size, lined with white, and adorned with a very full plume of white feathers, tinged at the edge with the same colour as the dress; strings, to correspond, tie it under the chin. The hair is much divided on the forehead, and very full at the sides of the face. Necklace and earrings, oead gold. Limerick gloves, and black kid shoes.

COURT DRESS.—A white lace petticoat, of British manufacture, over one of white satin: the trimming of the petticoat consists of gold lace disposed in folds, and edged with gold cord; train of gold-coloured satin lined with white satin, and trimmed with bunches of gold shells, place at regular distances: this trimming goes all round. The corsage is tight to the shape; the front is formed of folds, to correspond with the trimming of the petticoat. Sleeves of gold-coloured satin trimmed with folds of tissue and gold cord; a band of plaited cord terminates the sleeve. A very full Elizabeth ruff stands up round the back of the neck. The hair is divided so as to display the forehead very much; it falls in loose ringlets at the sides of the face. The hind hair is dressed low. A diamond bandeau is placed very low over the forehead; the lappets are of British point lace: a profusion of white ostrich flat feathers finishes the coeffure. Diamond ear-rings and necklace. White kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

THE ARMY.

MEMORANDUM OF THE PRICES OF THE COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY, AND ALTERATION IN THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN FULL AND HALF PAY.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF HORSE GUARDS.

Commissions.	Prices.	Difference in value between the several Commissions in succession.
Cornet	£ 1,200	
Lieutenant	1,600	£ 400
Captain	3,500	1,900
Major	5,350	1,850
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	1,900
LIFE GUARDS.		
Cornet, ...	1,260	
Lieutenant	1,785	525
Captain	3,500	1,745
Major	5,350	1,850
Lieutenant-Colonel	7,250	1,900
DRAGOON GUARDS, AND DRAGOONS.		
Cornet	840	
Lieutenant	1,190	350
Captain	3,225	2,035
Major	4,575	1,350
Lieutenant-Colonel	6,175	1,600
FOOT GUARDS		
Ensign	1,200	
Lieutenant	2,050	850
Captain, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.	4,800	2,750
Major, with the rank of Colonel.	8,000	3,500
Lieutenant-Colonel	9,000	700
MARCHING REGIMENT OF FOOT.		
Ensign	450	
Lieutenant	700	250
Captain	1,800	1,100
Major	3,200	1,400
Lieut. Colonel ..	4,500	1,500
IN FUSILEER AND RIFLE REGIMENTS.		
Second Lieutenant	500	
First Lieutenant	700	

DIFFERENCE IN VALUE BETWEN FULL AND HALF-PAY COMMISSIONS.

	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Lieutenan-Colonel	1,533 0 0	1,514
Major	1,352 0 0	949
Captain	1,034 3 4	511
Lieutenant	0,632 13 4	365

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF GEO. FRANCIS.

Second Day.—The Coroner's Jury, which had been adjourned on Friday night, assembled again this day (Monday), at the Goat public house, in Pimlico. The following is a list of the names, residences, and occupation of the Jury:—

Mr. Massey, Queen's row, Pimlico, painter and glazier.
Mr. Goss, ditto, ditto, tinman.
Mr. Black, Ranelagh-street, baker.
Mr. Ball, ditto, grocer.
Mr. Little, Arabella-row, dairyman.
Mr. Hage, ditto, ditto, grocer.
Mr. Odem, ditto, ditto, tailor.
Mr. Swannell, ditto, ditto, butcher.
Mr. Cowell, ditto, ditto, stationer.
Mr. Grover, ditto, ditto pastrycook.
Mr. Millard, ditto, plumber.
Mr. Rogers, King's-row, bricklayer.
Mr Bennett, Upper Eaton-st. plasterer.
Mr. Jackson, Chelsea, gentleman.
Mr. Eckin, Ebury-st., undertaker.

Previously to the examination of the first witness, the Coroner informed the Jury, that since he had entered the room he had received a communication from Mr. Hobhouse, the Under Secretary of State, which, with their permission, he would read to them.—The Jury having signified their assent, the Coroner read the follwing letter:— "Whitehall, Aug. 20, 1821.

"Sir—Lord Bathurst having understood that you are engaged in taking an inquest on the body of George Francis, who unfortunately received a mortal wound near Cumberland-gate on the 14th instant, and the gentlemen of a similar inquest having applied to his lordship (in the absence of lord Sidmouth), that the witnesses should be permitted to view that part of the Life Guards, with their officers, who were on duty near Cumberland-gate on Tuesday last, in the same dresses and on the same horses used on that day, I have to acquaint you that, in pursuance of this request, the first regiment of Life Guards, to which the detachment alluded to belonged, will be drawn up in the barrack yard in Hyde Park to-morrow, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when (if a similar wish is entertained by the gentlemen of the inquest over whom you preside) any witness who shall receive from you a ticket of admission, will be permitted to see the regiment in the presence of two magistrates, who will attend for that purpose; and all the officers and men who were on the abovementioned duty will be clothed, accoutred, and mounted as they were on that occasion.

"I am, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servsnt.
"H. HOBHOUSE.

"J. Higgs Esq. Deputy Coroner for the City of Westminister."

The following witnesses were then examined:—

CharlesBoyd, boot-maker, of No. 9, Shelton-court, Covent-garden. This witness deposed to the death of Francis, near Cumberland-gate, in the following terms:—I heard the soldiers firing, but supposed they did not fire with ball cartridges, because I had seen no disturbance to justify the use of it. When I had been a very short time, I saw the deceased coming, as I thought from Tyburn turnpike on the foot pavement next the Park. He was running fast with another man, as I supposed, to Cumberland gate. Some of the Guards were there. When he saw them he made a step or two back, as if retreating from them, and just then, whilst he was immediately opposite to me, a ball struck him and he fell. I saw the man who fired—he was a young man about twenty or twenty-two years of age, with a round ruddy countenance. I could not pick him out. I do not know whether he took aim at him or no, or at persons behind him in the Park; but he turned half round on his scddle, and fired in such a manner as convinced me that it was not a random shot which he fired; if the ball had not hit the deceased, it would have hit me, as I was opposite to him. The deceased immediately fell. There were only a few persons near him at the time: if there had been many. I could not have seen him so distinctly as I did. I stayed by the Park wall some time, and whilst I was there the party that had fired upon the people came back. I pointed out the man who had shot the deceased to a person who was with me. I said. "that's the fellow who shot the man." He immediately looked at me disdainfully, and clapped his hand fiercely to his sword, which was sheathed. I then retreated.

The other witnesses called were Joseph Hawks worth, of 1, Woburn-place, Russell-square; and Brook Page, of 9, Warwick-street, Han-

over square. This last witness had the skirt of his hat perforated in two places by pistol bullets. —The Inquest adjourned till Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock.

Third Day.—William Spratt, who was examined on Monday, deposed that he attended yesterday at Knightsbridge, until almost starved, before allowed to see the soldiers. He went in about eleven, and was not let out until nearly dark. He was confined, while in the barracks, in a sort of kitchen-place. He saw the officer who shot Honey; saw him pass three times yesterday. The door was closed whenever he passed. but saw him through the window. The centinel who stood at the door closed it. It was near five o'clock before he was allowed to see the soldiers. He was not permitted to go out of this kind of kitchen, unless for particular occasions. Told persons near him that he recognised the officer who shot Honey. Saw the soldiers about 7 o'clock; they were not exhibited in a fair way—it was dark too. The Magistrates and Adjutant so hustled him about that he was confused. He told the officer himself that he was the person who shot Houey; he made no reply, but darted into a stable. He could not recognise any of the soldiers.

Being questioned by Mr. Harmer, this witness said the inspection was not so arranged that the witnesses could identify individuals. The two officers had mustachios, perhaps of a night's growth; one was artificial; he was sure of that. He told Sir R. Baker that he doubted the officer had no mustachios on upon the 14th; not one soldier had mustachios on the 14th; never saw any Life Guardsman with mustachios before; they had no cloaks on the 4th. They were disguised; several had cloaks yesterday, and so muffled up with those cloaks and the brass clasps of the helmets, that he could only see their nose, eyes, and mouth. It was all a shuffle.

Timothy Norris, carpenter, of 14, Holles street, Clare-market, deposed that after the soldiers had got the mastery at Cumberland gate, a gentleman on horseback, one of those who had attached themselves to the funeral procession, coming through this gate, observed blood upon the ground, and asked the officer in command who spilt it. The officer told him to go about his business; but he persisted in stopping until he was told the cause of it. In consequence, a soldier cut him on the head several times; the blood flowed profusely, and he was dragged away by those present, apparently insensible.

Wm. Field, baker, of 28, New-road, Sloane-street, Chelsea, deposed that he was not in a situation to see whether any stones were flung at the soldiers from Cumberland-gate.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE.

R. B Taste, examined. Has property at Bristol; his last settled residence was at Westbury, in Gloucestershire; has an office in Cannon's-marsh, St. Augustine's parish, Bristol; he keeps a clerk there to receive his rents. Has resided for some time at the Hyde Park Hotel; was there on Tuesday last; was at a window on the third floor, facing Park-lane, nearly opposite Cumberland gate. There are small houses near the gate, upon which many people may stand, and from which they flung brickbats, having broken up the wall; the hearse at the time was some distance from the railing. The firing commenced while the hearse stood opposite the Duchess, of Marlborough's. Ten minutes had elapsed after the stones were thrown before any shot was fired; previous to the soldiers firing the people also pelted them from the Park. There were 25 or 30 yards of the iron railing of the Park pulled down. From this situation the people continued to pelt. The soldiers then commenced firing in the air; I saw the flash of some pistols as much as seven or eight, directly perpendicular. I saw a man fall, and there was an exclamation that he was shot. The soldiers at the onset did not appear to wish to interfere with the people; but as the pelting of the stones increased, the action and the pace of the troops increased also; I saw a soldier struck severely with a brickbat.

Thomas Emens, lieutenant and adjutant of the 1st Life Guards, examined. On Tuesday the 14th inst. a squadron was sent out to aid the civil power at Kensington. The officers were a captain and two subalterns; Captain R. M. Oakes, Lieut. Geo. Story, and Lieut. Hall. There were 56 men, besides the quarter master and trumpeter. We never book the list of the men's names. The serjeants keep a roster to know whose turn it is to go on service; there is no other memorandum of their names. Capt. Oakes is not a very young man. He is under 40; two or three and thirty. Lieut. Storey is older. Lieut. Hall is a young man; two or three and twenty. It is not customary for the officers of the regiment to wear mustachios. Those who were mustered yesterday did not wear them. The officer whom the witness Spratt singled out, he could not name unless obliged by the Coroner. Witness could say positively that that officer was not out with the detachment on Tuesday last. The men went out that day without their cloaks on, but with orders to cloak when they arrived at their post. They were accoutered and rode the same horses, yesterday as on Tuesday. Those were the orders.

David Bowman, medical stndent, of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, deposed to the obstruction at Cumberland-gate, when a man was cut at to remove him; which was followed by stones being thrown. The hearse had not then passed the gate. The firing took place after the hearse had passed—Adjourned till to-morrow.

FOURTH DAY.—THURSDAY, August 23,

The Jury assembled at five o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, at the Goat, Pimlico. The first witness called was John Lloyd, who narrated what he saw of the fatal affray at Cumberland Gate.—I saw several of the soldiers struck by brickbats and stones. Several appeared to be severely struck in the side, and I saw one struck on the head, and his cap knocked off. When the soldiers passed, I observed the blood running down the faces of two or three of them. The stones were of various sizes—some as big as whole bricks, of three or four pounds weight. I thought the solders behaved with the greatest forbearance, and I could scarcely have believed it possible that they could have been brought to such a state of discipline as to bear so much without resistance.

Mr. Harmer: Will you venture to swear that any stones were thrown before the soldiers used their swords? I cannot swear any such thing.

Mr. H. C. Elgood, a surgeon, living in Park street, deposed to what came under his observation while stationed in Lord Bagot's balcony. After describing the contest at the Cumberland Gate, the witness said, the hearse remaining at Tyburn-gate, the soldiers I have mentioned went that way; the mob seemed very quiet for two or three minutes, which led me to observe to a person near me, that they were reading the Riot Act, but in a minute or two I heard firing. After the firing the hearse proceeded up the Edgware-road: I can't say I saw any cause for the firing; I think it might have been done without. There were 2 or 300 persons in the street then, but it had been cleared of thousands.—In consequence of the illness of a juryman, the inquest was further adjourned till Friday.

(To be Continued.)

MUSIC AND MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

D. *CAWASJEE MONACKJEE*, has just received a Collection of the newest Music together with a quantity of Musical Instruments consisting of Patent, single and double Flageolets, and Flutes with Tutors and Violins by Clementi and Co. of London.—Also a small assortment of Reading Books.

Bombay, 13th March 1822

It is an interesting fact that on the first of the *dog days* there was *Ice* on the ponds in the vicinity of the Metropolis.

Mr. Garrick, Banker in Glasgow, who died there last week, having no near relations, has left his fortune, with the exception of some legacies of no great amount, to two distant relatives, Mr. Buchannan, of Drumpellier, and Mr. James Moore, surgeon in London, brother of the late Sir John Moore. Mr. Moore gets the Galloway Ayrshire estates reckoned worth 150,000 ; Mr. Buchannan, who is residuary legatee, is supposed to have got a much larger portion, having the Lanarkshire estates and the personals.

Sir Robert Baker.—A statement of the unfortunate affair of the 14th of August having been laid before the King, his Majesty was pleased to express his disapprobation of *some part* of Sir Robert Baker's conduct on that day. This was communicated to Sir Robert, and his resignation immediately followed as a matter of course. The office of Chief Magistrate has been conferred upod Richard Birnie, Esq. by command of his Majesty through Lord Sidmouth.—

We understand his Majesty's displeasure was conveyed to Sir Robert Baker through Lord Sidmouth *in no very pleasant terms*; and that Sir Robert, with proper spirit, immediately tendered his resignation.—*Chronicle.*

POLICE.

BOW-STREET

WIGGINS *v.* HOGSFLESH.—Mr. and Mrs. *Hogsflesh* were brought up by Bacon, the officer, to answer the complaint of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins. The Wigginses and the Hog-fleshes are rival dealers in Leghorn bonnets—the Wigginses in Tottenham-court road, and the Hogsfleshes in Goodge-street. A decent looking man called upon Mrs. Wiggins, as from three young ladies who were just going off to Brighton, and wanted some Leghorn bonnets, and she must go with him, "to take the dimensions." Mrs. Wiggins, highly delighted at the order, accompanied him, but as they were trudging along, he told her he had to purchase some paper; desiring her to walk on, he went into a stationer's shop. Mrs. Wiggins did walk on, and having walked a good way, she looked back, but nothing could she see of the man. And now her heart began to misgive her sadly, and saying to herself, "Rat me, if he isn't a cheat," she walked back as fast as her feet would carry her. But the knave had been there before her, and representing that he came from her, had obtained two beautiful Leghorn bonnets, which for several days had been the very pride of her window. The very next day she saw the identical bonnets displayed in the window of the Hogsfleshes, and laid claim to them; but the Hogsfleshes set her at defiance. The Magistrate called upon the Hogsfleshes to account for their possession of the bonnets. Mrs. Hogsflesh, a very comely and well-behaved young woman, proved that she had bought them at a fair price; they were but very shabby ones, and she, Mrs. Hogsflesh, had no doubt but they had been sold and resold, and worn and re-worn very many times since their arrival in this country. Mrs. Wiggins de-

nied this, and defended the appearance of her bonnets; and whilst she and Mrs. Hogsflesh were disputing this point, their spouses were at high words behind them, Mr. Wiggins valiantly snapping his fingers under the very nose of Mr. Hogsflesh, and telling him he was nothing but a "*wagabond* dealer in *marine stores.*" Mr. Hogsflesh snapped his fingers in return at Mr. Wiggins, and reminded him that he had lost his property through his wife's excessive *gullibility*. Things were getting on in this manner, when the Magistrate summarily dismissed it altogether, and ordered the office to be cleared' much to the satisfaction of Mrs. Hogsflesh, and the infinite chagrin of Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins.

The Austrian and Russian Ministers at Lisbon have left Portugal in a huff, having had their windows broken by the people on a late public rejoicing, as they were not illuminated. A mighty cause for quarrelling truly!

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO PARIS, DATED SEPT. 8.

"I dined yesterday with Dr. Antomarchi, Napoleon's physician. You will allow that one cannot help feeling a great interest in conversing with a person who has given the last drops of water to such a man, and I therefore readily accepted the invitation to meet him. The Doctor was very circumspect; but I have collected many interesting gleanings from conversation with him, which I give you as I got them.

"Bonaparte occupied himself often with gardening: and under his immediate superintendence bowers and grottos were erected in the garden at Longwood. General Bertrand, Madam Bertrand with the children, and Dr. Antomarchi, assisted him on such occasions. His usual dress was that of a Chinese gardener—nankins, and a large straw hat. Within the last eight months of his life he could scarcely move out, and was obliged either to rest on the sofa, or in his easy chair; he suffered considerably, and was in consequence exceedingly morose; he had lost full two-thirds of his corpulence.

"His last words certainly were, *Tête Armée,*' but without any connexion; for what he uttered was in a convulsive state, and no other words could be distinctly understood.

"During his illness his son was the principal topic of his conversation: he never conversed on politics, at least the Doctor said so. Two priests were sent to him by his mother, one an old man (Buonavita,) and the other a young man. The first could not bear the climate, and was obliged to return to Europe. Since their arrival mass was read every day at Longwood, and the Doctor said, '*Il est mort en bon Chretien.*' Bonaparte expressed much disgust at the old priest's smelling of tobacco—he disliked smoking and smokers. He had entirely left off taking snuff. You have seen it noticed in the papers that he sent a present to Lady Holland. The circumstances that led to it are extremely honourable to her Ladyship. Lady Holland was never personally known to Bonaparte, but since his confinement she had been unremitting in her attention to him, by constantly providing him with articles for his table which she thought would be agreeable to him; also by sending him books, and contributing in many other ways to his domestic comfort. He sent her a Cameo of great value as a token of gratitude: it was on a snuff-box which the Pope presented to Napoleon.

"The veneration with which the Doctor spoke of him is beyond any thing of the sort I ever witnessed. Speaking of Bertrand, he always styles him *le grand Marechal.* Madame Bertrand was always allowed to enter his room without being announced. Napoleon was quite resigned to die in St. Helena. He often conversed with Antomarchi of events of his earliest age, and recollected the most trifling acts of his childhood; the Doctor being a native of Corsica, they generally conversed together in the idiom of the island, which was quite familiar to Napoleon. The house at Longwood was exceedingly small and uncomfortable, and damp beyond conception; the new house was not yet finished, and it was Bonaparte's intention, had he lived, never to inhabit it.

"The library of Napoleon consisted of the best classics, and through the kindness of Lady Holland and other friends, he had a fresh supply of what was new and interesting every three months, sent to him under Lord Bathurst's seal. Dinner was always served on the plate (*service d'argent*) with the Imperial arms on it, off which he dined at St. Cloud.

"Dr. Antomarchi found a proper stone on the island, with which he had prepared plaster, and succeeded very well in taking a cast of his bust after his death: unfortunately it had been shipped to Leghorn, else I might, perhaps, have had a sight of it. The Doctor has intended it as a present to the mother of Bonaparte, whom he styles *Madame Mére.*

"The hair of his head as well as his beard had been shaved, and sent to his relations, his household each retaining some small quantity of it. The Doctor had a small lock of it in a broach. I had it in my hand, and confess, and am not ashamed to say so, that my feelings were very acute at the moment, and I perceived something like a tear in my eye. The Doctor could not obtain permission to embalm the body, nor would the Governor (Sir Hudson Lowe) allow any inscription. The remains were first placed in a coffin of tin, then in one of mahogany; these two in one of lead, and the upper are again in mahogany; all four were well secured under the inspection of Dr. Antomarchi.

"I could not learn any thing respecting the life of himself, which Bonaparte was said to have written; but it is probable, at all events, that nothing was done in it after the arrival of Antomarchi, as he declined in health during those two years. Montholon, who came over with Bertrand and his family, has permission to return to France; but Bertrand, who had been condemned to death *par contumace,* has not yet received that permission. Dr. Antomarchi brought over his journal of the two last years' attendance on Napoleon, ready for publication. Several of the London booksellers were anxious to obtain it, and I think he said that he had sold them the copyright. The Doctor, who is about 32 years old, was sent out to St. Helena by Letitia, mother of Napoleon.

"The point on which I was most anxious to obtain information, was the cause of the non-appearance of the Doctor's name, along with the rest of the surgeons, to the official report of the causes of his death, and the appearance of his body after it. He was never asked to sign it, but his opinion was well known, as he had frequently declared it without reserve to be, ***that the death of Bonaparte was owing to the climate.***

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Aug. 17.—His Majesty has sanctioned the resolution of the Diet relative to the suppression of the Nobility of Norway, after the acknowledgement by the Diet of the principle, that every individual who can prove that the suppression will injure him is entitled to demand a competent recompense. According to the ordinance, which is published in conformity with this resolution, all hereditary Nobility in Norway will cease with the death of the persons who now enjoy it, and their existing children; but conformably to the proposal of the King, a new Nobility will be created, which will be transmissible to the eldest sons only of the ennobled. This proposition will be discussed in 1824.

One of the foreign journals says, that the celebrated Leach, Vice-Chancellor of England, had arrived in Madrid. He was preceded by Mr. Williams, a lawyer, who has published a letter in vindication of the Government of his country in relation to the unhappy Queen Caroline. The Madrid public are busied in conjectures as to the object of Mr. Leach.

We noticed a few weeks ago that General Bolivar had resigned his functions as President of the republic of Columbia. It appears, however, by letters from Cucuta, that the Congress, in their sitting of the 9th May, notwithstanding the very decisive tone in which his resignation was tendered, have unanimously voted his re-election. As the character of General Bolivar renders it impossible to donbt the sincerity of his renunciation, it remains to be seen how far his private inclinations will be controlled by the public wishes of his countrymen.

HAYMARKET.

A New Comedy of Three Acts from the pen of Mr. Kenny, author of "*The World,*" was brought out at this Theatre, under the title of "*Match-Breaking, or the Prince's Present,*" of the plot of which the following is an outline:—

The Noble family of Lowendahl, a sort of German Whigs, out of favour at court, and *therefore* patriotic and discontented, have betrothed their niece *Emily to Edgar Rosenheim,* a captain in the *Prince's* guard (some ruler of a German Principality we presume.) Prior to the solemnization of the nuptials, the consent of the *Prince* is necessary; and the lover, when he requests it, imprudently shows the picture of his mistress to his Sovereign, who is struck with it in such a way as to excite his jealousy. He, however, departs to the mansion of the Strombergs; but has scarcely arrived, when he receives a letter from the *Prince,* saying, that he intends to visit the Stromberg family, disguised as *Professor Hoffman, Edgar's* own relation and tutor, an enthusiastic political scribe and Independent; and that he expects him (*Edgar*) to favour the deceit, and assist his intention. *Edgar* naturally attributes this design to admiration of *Emma,* but, in an agony of uncertainty, obeys. The *Prince* accordingly arrives, is introduced to the discontented *Strombergs* as *Professor Hoffman,* and thus hears all their tirades against himself; but to their great surprise, at the moment of signing the marriage contract, the supposed *Professor* suggests the necessity of the *Prince's* written consent. The Baroness and the three brothers, *De Stromberg,* loftily and satirically assert their independence, and insist on proceeding, whilst *Edgar* is still

more agitated and alarmed. At this critical moment, a present arrives from the *Prince*, borne by one of his Pages, with a complimentary inscription to *Emma*. This produces a sudden change, the family are astonished. the contract is suspended, and the sturdy patriots are suddenly seized with the hope of marrying *Emma* to the *Prince* himself. The equivoque is subsequently kept up by experiments on the constancy of *Emma*, the temper of *Edgar*, and the self-interest of the family, until at length the intention of the *Prince* to honour their mansion with a visit is announced to the inflated *Strombergs*, whose joy and the expression of it become immensely *Irish*. At the same moment, by the *Prince's* contrivance, a supposed officer arrives to arrest the obnoxious *Professor*. The family, in the greatest alarm at the idea of so offensive a person being found under their roof, insist upon turning him out of the house; and are actually on the point of doing so, when the arrival of the *Prince* is announced, and the *Professor* walking gravely up to the chair of state prepared for him, throws off his disguise, and appears in his real character, in which he forgives the *Patriots*, unites the lovers, and in the well-known fashion of the comedy of the olden time, invites one and all to his festive Court.

There is certainly something original in the foregoing plot, although by no means in much of the incident. The characters of the three brothers *Stromberg* are good: the first, a testy railer; the second, a piece of pompous inanity; and the third, a buzzing coxcomb, who is constantly fluttering about the Court, which he affects to despise—a gleaner of Court news, especially intrigue, and scandalous anecdote—in short, the *Lucio* of *Measure for Measure*, with a political tinge. This part was very excellently assumed by Jones, and told to admiration. The lovers, who like all true lovers, are heroically sentimental, were well sustained by De Camp and Mrs. Chatterly,—by the latter who had the most scope, particularly. Terry was the *Prince*, and supported the character with somewhat of John Kemble-like impressiveness in similar personifications. There was the underpart of an arch and lovemaking page, a slight theft from *Figaro*, (Mrs. Baker,) and as compliant a little *Fanchette* for him (Miss Corri), as could be invented. Neither of these was much consequence to the business, but assisted a few pauses in the action by a song or two.

The forte of Mr. Kenny as a dramatist is rather lightness and facility than strength; an easy and felicitous vivacity, and a skilful management of familiar circumstance to the production of effect. *Match-Breaking* exhibits more or less of all these characteristics, but certainly not in body colours. The effect of the *present*, in the scene which closed the first act, was doubtless very well conceived; but the plot is not without considerable defects. The motive of the *Prince* is not made clearly apparent, even at the termination; that is to say, whether he is a philosophic rake, who had a real design on the fair relation of the patriots, or a mere amuser of himself. It is impossible to avoid perceiving, that the allusion all the way through was intended to *tell*; and for our own part we have no objection to the caricature of mere aristocratic opposition, which is usually extreme selfishness, if Mr. Kenny had not so managed, as to imply that *all* opposition was the same thing. We trust this is not the case, even among discontented Lords; but we are quite certain, that whether it is or not, the manner of treating it, which he gives to the *Prince*, is altogether a fiction. We, at least, know of no Sovereign who regards popular estrangement and perversity with lofty good humour. We heard around us, that much of the *Prince* in this play was designed to compliment Majesty, but we cannot believe it; and we are sure that the august personage said to be referred to would disclaim the resemblance altogether the moment he saw Mr. Terry stalking about in that grave and ugly habit of a German *Professor*. To be sure he marched up to the chair at the close with great grandeur and dignity, which might soften the objection. Unhappily however the audience often seemed to think with the Irish—pish, we mean the *Strombergs—before* the royal visit, as they frequently applauded directly in the face of the object of the Author. The piece however was received with unequivocal approbation, and was announced for repetition with unanimous applause. There was a prologue, which began about the Coronation at Drury Lane, and ended with something concerning faction and patriot Kings. We could not understand it when we heard it, and have seen it since in print, without being much more fortunate; it was spoken by Terry.

Q.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

Sir,—When Judges differ in precept or in practice, uninformed persons may justly venture a query. At the trial of the Rev. Mr. Blacow for a libel, that mild and respectable gentleman objected to the evidence of a witness on the score of Atheism, but was not allowed to explain by Mr. Justice Holroyd, because the objection should have been made on administering the oath, and before the evidence was given. In the case of Turner for forgery the other day; this doctrine was neglected, for the evidence of a witness was first heard, and then a cross-examination allowed on the score of religious credence. Which is law I know not, but every one will perceive which ought to be law.—"The evidence is to pass, if it be *for* me; but if it be *against* me, I will throw a poisoned dart," may any flagitious personage under accusation exclaim, who is anxious to defend a bad cause or save a precarious life. At all events, the practice should be uniform; and I declare for the precept of Mr. Justice Holroyd against the allowance of Mr. Justice Richardson.—Yours,

A Constant Reader.

Stock Exchange, Sept 21 1821.

We shall now proceed to give another statement, the particulars of which we have received from Gentlemen who were near Sir. R. Wilson at the time, and who had, when they communicated to us the intelligence, no more idea that Sir R. Wilson would have been so punished for his humanity, then we had on Tuesday, when we saw the Gazette, that there was the most distant connexion between the Gallant General's address to Captain Oakes and the subject of the official notification. It was only on Wednesday that we had certain ground for ascribing this brave man's punishment to a cause, *prima facie*, so unnatural. The 14th of August was indeed a day fertile in topics of something more than regret: since on account of the same anxiety for the preservation of human life, called forth from two honest hearts by its outrageous proceedings, the country has incurred the double loss of a benevolent Magistrate, and a gallant and skilful soldier. Sir Robert Wilson was riding at the moment alluded to in our printed statement with the other gentleman who attended to pay the last tribute of respect to her late Majesty. When he heard the pistol shots he expressed a desire to go up to the spot, and at least ascertain the cause of them. His friends, would have detained him, from considering that his presence at such a scene might, like many other innocent and well-meant acts, be liable to malicious construction. This Sir R. Wilson declared to be unworthy his regard, so long as there was a chance of saving one life, or dissuading the military from the smallest exercise of violence. He therefore accosted the Commanding Officer, simply asking him *whether it was by his orders that the soldiers fired.* The officer replied, "No." Sir Robert then begged him "*For God's sake to interfere and prevent the effusion of blood.*" The firing did, as our informants have assured us, cease, almost immediately, and by the interposition of the officers. We are therefore bound to say that, with the materials for deciding, which are as yet before us, this brave and animated Officer has, in our opinion, been harshly and illiberally treated.

The Times.

The Morning Chronicle has given the following account of the circumstances which led to the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson from his Majesty's service:—

"We understand that Sir Robert Wilson rode up to Captain Oakes at Cumberland-gate, and entreated him to prevent the Guards from firing on the people; that Captain Oakes *did not know Sir Robert Wilson*, but desired him to go about his business—he knew his duty, and would perform it; and the men also knew theirs;—and that this was literally all that passed. There was nothing personal, and no reference was made by Captain Oakes to the other officers of his regiment, as to a challenge. Captain Oakes was sent for by Sir Herbert Taylor, who told him that it was Sir Robert Wilson, who had spoken to him while on duty, and desired him, by command of the Duke of York, to write down an accurate account of the words spoken, which he did. Sir Herbert then wrote to the commanding officer of the regiment, desiring him to make inquiries among the privates whether Sir Robert Wilson had spoken to any of them. This was done, and a Report made, which was submitted to the King, and without any inquiry in the presence of Sir Robert Wilson, he was dismissed the service!"

If this statement be true, and we have very little doubt of its accuracy, we must say that the dismissal of Sir Robert Wilson is one of the most unjustifiable, oppressive, and arbitrary acts recorded in the history of the country. In the late war Sir Robert rendered the most important services. He was presented, subsequently to the battle of Bautzen, by the Emperor Alexander, with the cross of the Russian order of St. George, as a public and honourable testimonial of the Emperor's approbation of his conduct on that well-contested field. And the Emperor, in a letter written with his own hand, referred to this occasion in these words; "When I decorated you, *in the*

face of my army, with the badge of St. George, I did justice to the indefatigable zeal which, during the whole of the campaign, has constantly attached you to the *advanced guards*—to the *brilliant valour and devotion of which I have been an eye-witness at the battle of Bautzen;* and, finally, to the many other proofs of intrepidity, attested by all the brave warriors of the combined army." Similar testimonies to his transcendant merit were borne by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. And Prince Schwartzenberg, the Commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces officially declared to the English Ambassador, that he considered the success of the allies in the great and decisive battle of Leipzic to have been signally promoted by Sir Robert Wilson's judicious disposition of the Austrian cavalry, and by his conduct on that glorious day.—And yet, because this excellent officer, who is as humane as he is brave chose to beg of a brother officer that he would prevent his soldiers from firing on his Majesty's unarmed subjects, he is to be dismissed from the army, and deprived of that pittance he had earned by twenty years of heroic, assiduous, and successful exertion.

The Scotsman, Sept. 29.

REDUCTION IN THE BANK ESTABLISHMENT.

A great reduction is about to take place almost immediately in the establishment of the Bank of England. The number of clerks to be discharged is stated at 125, of which 40 are from the Hall side or Cashier's office, and the remainder from the various accountant-offices for the different classifications of stock, with the one and two pound Bank-note office. In the latter, which employed between 200 and 300 clerks, the return to payments in specie must have led to the expectation of a very material reduction; but the number discharged under the present arrangement is only twenty-four. It was not at all known before Tuesday last, we believe, that the change was contemplated by the Governors of the Bank, and the measure, therefore, being one that involves the welfare or subsistence of so many families appears a little abrupt. But in the mode of carrying it into effect, the Bank have acted with a degree of liberality which merits praise All the clerks now dismissed will receive an annuity for life, in proportion to the amount of pay & length of service. a selection being made, as far as the interests of the concern rendered it prudent to do so, from those who are the soonest likely from long services to claim the right of superannuation. But every clerk discharged will, we understand, be allowed the option, if he prefers it, of receiving a sum of money equivalent to the value of his annuity. Thus, to those who are still young and have a talent for business, an opportunity will be afforded, by a supply of capital, of engaging in trade, and of working out their own independence. The number of clerks employed at the Bank is above 1,000; the number discharged, therefore, is about one-eighth part of the whole. By the measure, a saving will accrue to the Bank, when the respective annuities fall in, of about 20,000*l.* per annum. It is understood that the cause assigned by the Directors for this step, in the notice to those clerks whose services are to cease, is a general falling off in the business of the establishmeut.

The Observer,—Oct. 1.

A Scotch paper states, that among the gentlemen who subscribed, along with Sir Wm. Rae, the Lord Advocate for Scotland, the Bond of Credit in favour of "The Beacon" newspaper, were the Solicitor General, the Law Officer next in authority to the Lord Advocate, Sir Walter Scott, Bart, Mr. Colin Mackenzie, one of the principal Clerks of the Court of Session; Dr. John Inglis, one of the Ministers of Edinburgh, and leader of the ministerial party in the church of Scotland; Mr. Hope, advocate, son of the Lord President of the Court of Session; Mr. Forbes, advocate, Sheriff of Perthshire; Sir Wm. Forbes, brother of the preceding; Mr. Monypenny, brother of Lord Pitmilly, one of the Judges of the Court of Session; and Mr. Wauchope. The discovery of this bond is said to have "compromised the safety of the greatest man of his country;" for, if report be true, Mr. Jas Gibson, W S., one of those who had been much calumniated in "The Beacon," "had thought proper to make such a demand upon Sir Walter Scott as he could only be prevented from answering in a similar hostile spirit by the interference of a common friend—Lord Lauderdale." A meeting of the Faculty of Advocates will, it is said, take place, "to consider what steps they ought to take to testify their disapprobation" of the conduct of such of the members of their body as have been parties to the bond. The interference of the faculty will be justified by the example set by the present Lord President of the Court of Session (father of the Mr. Hope who is a subscriber to the bond), who, when Lord Advocate, moved either the expulsion or censure (we forget which) of Mr. John Morthland, advocate, for being the conductor of an opposition paper, commenced at Edinburgh, under the title of the "Scott's Chronicle."

[*The Observer Oct.* 8.

THE KING'S RETURN TO LONDON.

The Royal squadron, with his Majesty on board, sailed from Dunleary harbour, on Wednesday, the 6th Sept. and proceeded within the banks to near Wicklow, when the wind came directly round and headed them, so that they could not possibly get through the Swash, the name of the deep water between Kish bank and Arkloo bank. The squadron, therefore, was obliged to put about, and at five, p. m., on Wednesday, came to its old moorings at Dunleary, after having been at sea seven hours. On Saturday, the Royal squadron again sailed from Dunleary (which is now called King's Town), and arrived in Milford Haven the next day (Sunday). The King was detained by contrary winds at Milford Haven till ten o'clock on Monday night. His Majesty sailed next day with the intention to beat round the Land's End up the channel to Portmouth; but the wind being adverse, his Majesty returned to Milford, and landed there about five o'clock a. m. on Wednesday last, and set off with post horses on his way to London.

In consequence of intelligence having reached Cheltenham, that his Majesty would pass through in the course of Friday afternoon, all classes of the inhabitants were upon the alert to welcome his arrival. A meeting of the inhabitants and visitors was immediately called at the Assembly Rooms, when resolutions were entered into, and signed by the Rev. Charles Jervis, as Chairman of the meeting—that the bells should be rung; the royal standard hoisted; triumphant arches erected in the streets; bands of music playing the national air of "God save the King;" an escort of gentlemen on horseback, with blue favours, to conduct his Majesty through the town; and that Mr. Marshall, the Master of the Ceremonies should, on the part of the inhabitants and the visitors of the town at large, address his Majesty in suitable terms of loyalty and attachment. During the progress of these preparations, his Majesty's arrival was unexpectedly announced, which prevented the accomplishment of the intended arrangements.

His Majesty entered soon after two o'clock. He was in his travelling carriage and four, with no other escort than a number of gentlemen on horseback, decorated with blue favours and laurel leaves. During the time his Majesty was changing horses, Mr. Marshall, accompanied by a deputation, approached the royal carriage, amidst the plaudits of the surrounding spectators, and addressed his Majesty in the following terms:—

"May it please your Majesty,—I present myself as Master of the Ceremonies of Cheltenham, and am desired by the inhabitants and visitors to express to your Majesty their offer of dutiful respects, regretting they have not an opportunity by your Majesty's longer stay, of testifying their loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's person."

His Majesty received Mr. Marshall in the most gracious and condescending manner, and made the following reply:

"I am very sensible of the dutiful and marked attention of the persons whom you represent; I assure you I am too much fatigued with my voyage and journey to allow of my making any long stay in Cheltenham I am not, however, insensible of the kind attention I received when last here, and shall certainly make a point of paying Cheltenham another and an early visit."

His Majesty slept on Friday night at Chapel House, Oxfordshire; and Saturday evening, at seven o'clock, arrived at Carlton-house, Pall-mall. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield preceded his Majesty, having arrived in the morning.

The Royal George has proved herself a complete sea boat in her rough and boisterous passage from Dublin to the British Channel. Some idea of the violence of the gale which the royal squadron encountered, may be formed from the circumstance, that the forecastles of the two frigates, the Active and Liffey, were completely under water, from the pressure of canvass they were obliged to carry, in order to keep up with the Royal George. The Lee corvette and Cameleon brig of war parted company on the passage, and have arrived at Plymouth.

BURIAL OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen has at length returned to her long home. Home it may be truly called with her, for she was but a wanderer even in England. We do not wonder at her wish to be buried at Brunswick. She was born there;—there she passed a joyous youth, ignorant of the way in which she was to be bought and sold;—there her kindred lay buried. There is something very consolatory in the hope of being buried near those we love. To live in the neighbourhood of their tombs is the next thing to retaining them in our family circle. To be buried near them, is like going home at night to sleep in the same house.

The Queen had no funeral service performed over her either in England or Germany. The fact is hardly credible at first. The very instincts of royalty, which are pretty strong, seem to be against it; but there are things in these poor frail bosoms of ours still stronger. But what signifies! Surely, says the poet of the *Grave* speaking of a King buried with all the pomp of heraldry,

"Surely there's not a dungeon slave that's buried
In the highway, unshrouded and uncoffined,
But lies as soft, and sleeps as sound as he,
Sorry pre-eminence of high descent,
Above the vulgar born to rot in state!"

The etiquette, it seems, at Brunswick, is to suppose that persons who have died abroad, have

had the service performed for them already The etiquette here, it might be presumed, was to affect that the service will be performed where the burial takes place; but in the accounts from Brunswick, it is asserted that the omission took place in consequence of *orders!* Is this possible? —On the other hand, would the omission have been possible without such orders? Clearly not. The people, both in England and Brunswick, have shewn the greatest wish to pay every respect to her Majesty's remains. Others have as notoriously exhibited a different feeling, the more no doubt on that very account. Poor royalty! How, in thy humours, dost thou treat even thyself! The *Courier* complains that people have not a sufficient respect for thee; but what sort of example dost thou set towards one of thine own members who by a singular chance has happened now-a-days to be popular? Princes, it seems, have no more respect at heart for one another than other people have,—nay, not so much, if the objects of their disrespect are more respected than usual. ¡What a singular dilemma! Hirelings complain, f princes are not popular. Princes complain, if any of themselves *are* popular. What is to be done? How are we to dislike and yet like princes? How to love them, and forsake them, *by order?* How to let their own humours, instead of our judgment, settle the question of their respective merit; and while we doat on them all in the lump, and even in the particular,—nay, while we doat on none of them at all, and even conceive ourselves ill-used,—be prepared to turn our backs or our faces to any one of the body, according as the majority directs? We confess our *English* faculties are at a loss. We might go to the West perhaps for a solution, but the sarcasm dies on our lips, and we turn again to the East with "a countenance more in sorrow than in anger." We hear a voice reading the funeral service. We are present in the Brunswick cathedral; we see the tall aisles hung with black, the throngs of faces on either side all looking one way, the maidens in white approaching with their flowers, then the clergyman with his "mild and sensible" look, then the coffin hung with its concealing black. It is rested on the tressels it is uncovered. No service begins. No chorister opens his voice in honour of her, whom the very absence of pomp and harmony is thus endearing to all our fellow-feelings—thus rendering one of ourselves.—Never did the deceased appear more eminently forsaken by every thing but our hearts. And as the sense of solitude is increased by the sight of some one living thing, or the sound of some one gentle noise, so the effect of all this omission was completed by the one pathetic prayer offered up by the clergyman.

Gray says, in one of his letters, after having seen the sun rise over the ocean,—"I wonder whether any body ever saw it before."—We may ask, in a similar spirit, of some persons, whether they ever before heard a funeral prayer. The effect, one would think, could never have so departed from them, as to leave them so untouched with a sense of the common claims of our nature—of the equalizing philosophy of the grave. Not pity, in her very coffin, one reduced as the Queen was!—hoping and glad as she had been in youth! consigned to calamities not of her own choosing in womanhood; and trodden into the dust by those, who, had she occupied the throne, would have been proud to make her footstools of their necks! Why, a prayer like this, if nothing else did, would make us pity *them*, in the very abundance of their worldly honours; aye, in the very errors of their own want of pity; and we do so. We silence a throng of reflections, in proof of it. Why will they not let us always spare them? Why will they not shew a thousandth part of the forbearance and forgiveness which people shew towards them, and enable us to reconcile, at all times, the duties of charity and opposition?

☞ *The Examiner.*

General Bolivar, President of Venezuela, has addressed a letter to the Congress at Cuenta, in which he declares his intention not to accept the functions of President of the United Republic of Columbia. His reasons for this evasion of sovereign power are, 1st, A deficiency of talent for so high an office. 2d, The incompatibility of his military functions with those of chief magistrate. 3d, His disgust at hearing himself denounced as a tyrant by his enemies. 4th, An insurmountable repugnance to sovereign power in his character and sentiments. General Bolivar concludes by declaring, that if the Republic insists on his remaining President of the Republic, he will renounce from that moment the glorious title of citizen of Columbia, and that he will actually abandon the shores of his country,

The northern part of Europe seems almost in as agitated a state as the southern. The disputes between the Parliament of Norway and the King of Sweden are as far from adjustment as ever, & the advance of Swedish troops to the Norwegian frontiers has given rise to considerable apprehension. It is supposed that in insisting, contrary to the general wish of the Norwegians, for the power of creating Nobles, the King is not so much influenced by the dictates of his own judgment, as by communications which he has received on this subject by the Holy Alliance. The Storthing, or Parliament, has declared its willingness to indemnify the Nobles for advantages of which they have been deprived. This indemnification, we should suppose, cannot be very chargeable to the nation, for there are but very few Nobles in Norway. In that respect it has always furnished a strong contrast to Sweden, which has a numerous Noblesse possessed of oppressive privileges. But the Storthing is determined not to yield the other more material point of the power to create Nobles. "Our land," say the Norwegian, "is much too poor to be able to bear this institution. There are certain institutions whieh may be considered as the luxury of Governments, and in our view of things, the Noblesse of modern times is of the number. The utility of the institution, judging from the history of recent times, is far from evident, and is at present contested by a great majority in several nations of Europe."—*Chronicle.*

DEPARTURE OF THE KING FROM IRELAND.

The Dublin papers state that his Majesty reached Dunleary on Monday afternoon a little before seven o'clock—the road from Dublin to that port, and the place itself, having been crowded to excess for many hours, by persons of every description, all anxious to witness the King's departure. The day was uncommonly fine. The harbour was literally covered with the Royal and other ships, sloops, boats, &c. which were ornamented with many-coloured flags and streamers. On the outer pier a superb pavilion was erected, splendid with gilding, pillars, flags, blue and scarlet cloth, and costly carpets. Deputations from the city and country attended the King, dressed in appropriate costume, with sky-blue and pink scarfs, banners, ribbons, wands &c. The Royal barge, commanded by Commodore Paget, was manned with 16 men in long blue jackets, lined and faced with crimson velvet, each man having a large gold crown and anchor on his breast, and wearing a black velvet cap, with the letters "G. R. IV."—When his Majesty entered the tent, a royal salute was fired from the vessels, which was answered by deafening shouts of myriads from the surrounding hills and places. The King bowed most gracefully. He wore the undress of the Windsor uniform, with white trowsers and round hat, and appeared in excellent health and spirits.—An Address from the City of Dublin was then read, in which, among other things, the addressers say, that at his Majesty's approach, discord ceased, & every prejudice fled; —that his Majesty had banished every bad passion, and united six millions of a grateful people in a bond of brotherly love, and of affectionate attachment to his throne and person; that the glorious and bloodless victory thus obtained over every bad passion was much more deserving of the *Laurel Crown* [then most respectfully presented to his Majesty, and intended with all humility to be replaced by one of emeralds] than any of those blood-stained triumphs which have heretofore been honoured with the wreath of the conqueror, &c. &c.—[Mr. O'Connel, on his knees, presented the Laurel Crown to the King. The Sovereign was pleased to notice him in the most marked and condescending manner. He shook his hand, and accepted the affectionate tribute with dignity and affection.]—His Majesty, under great emotion, addressed those around him in a manner the most dignified and impressive: the following are the words he used on this memorable occasion:

"*My Friends! when I arrived in this beautiful country, my heart overflowed with joy—it is now depressed with sincere sorrow; I never felt sensations of more delight than since I came to Ireland —I cannot expect to meet any superior, nor many equal, till I have the happiness to see you again. Whenever an opportunity offers, wherein I can serve Ireland, I shall seize on it with eagerness. I am a man of few words—short Adieus are best —God bless you all, my Friends—God bless you all.*"

His Majesty then descended the sloping avenue that led to the Royal barge, and with great activity jumped into it. The Lord Lieutenant and suite, Lord Sidmouth, &c. &c. followed the King. Four Gentlemen laid hold of the rudder and clung to it; three fell into the water, and fairly swam to the shore; they succeeded in shaking his Majesty's hand; one more persevering than the rest, stuck fast to the rudder like a *barnacle*, and succeeded in maintaining himself there, until his Majesty, apprehensive for his safety, ordered him to be conveyed on board a barge in attendance, and condescendingly thanked him for his zeal. A female, who appeared desirous to hand the King a paper, was also forced into the water by the overwhelming crowd.—The Royal barge, stretching across the harbour, reached the *Royal George* yacht, under a salute from the fleet, which was maintained during the King's progress, and answered by the guns from the Towers, the Pigeon-house, and the Park.—The weather was such that the Royal squadron could not sail in the morning. During the night it became quite stormy.

LAW.

ASSIZES.

Carlisle, Aug. 31.

CROSBY *v.* FOSTER—FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

The plaintiff is a joiner, with a wife and family: the defendant is a Magistrate, a man of wealth.—During the late Election at Carlisle, there were as usual tumults, and the military were called out. The riot act had been read at two o'clock; but the plaintiff returned to the hustings at three, knowing nothing of that fact. He asked a Dr. Heysham why the soldiers were called ont; and the crowd pressing, he took hold of the Doctor's coat, and, according to the latter.s account, pulled him with both hands. He was seized by the military, and committed by Mr. Foster to prison, where (the Magistrate having refused to allow bail) he was kept a month, and then dismissed without trial!

Mr. Justice Holroyd thought the defendant's conduct had been in some measure illegal, and the Jury would give reasonable damages.—They gave *Ten Guineas* only.

Sept. 1.

THOMPSON *v.* BLAMIRE.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The Court was excessively crowded to hear this trial. The plaintiff, Miss Sarah Thompson, was the daughter of a very respectable farmer near Carlisle. The defendant was the acknowledged but illegitimate son of a gentleman of property, Mr. Blamire, of Suttle-house. The lady was 24 years of age: the gentleman some-

what older.—He was received in the family of Mr. Thompson as the lover of Miss Sarah, and distinctly promised her father that he would make her his wife. After keeping up the connexion for upwards of two years, he suddenly abandoned Miss Thompson, without assigning any reason, and married a Miss Hannah Oliver, a lady of present fortune and large expectations.—Mr. Brougham, who conducted the plaintiff's case, made the Court very merry with quotations from, and observations on, young Mr. Blamire's love-letters and love-verses, the former of which contained nearly as much about races and horses as of the tender passion. Of the latter the following is a specimen:—

" My Sarah dear, my beauty's Queen,
" In nature's simple charm array'd
" This heart subdues: that matchless mien
" Still binds me to my Sarah dear.
" Let others sigh for mines of gold,
" For wide domain, for gay parade,
" I would unmov'd such toys behold,
" Possess'd of thee, my Sarah dear.
" E. BLAMIRE, 1817."

Mr. Scarlett insisted that the matter was altogether a very light one; and that the young man was totally dependent on his father. There had never been a serious promise of marriage.

Mr. Justice Holroyd summed up at considerable length, and left it to the Jury whether any promise of marriage had been seriously given and mutually agreed to.

The Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l*.—This verdict was evidently not expected; but it gave high satisfaction.

Shrewsbury Ang. 31.

THE KING AGAINST JOHN WILLIAMSON.

This was a criminal prosecution; the defendant, who was Mayor of Chester in 1819-1820, having from corrupt motives, refused to allow the claims of certain persons to the freedom of the City, by which refusal they could not poll for Sir John Egerton, candidate for a seat in Parliament in opposition to the Grosvenor interest—in whose interest this Mayor appeared to be.—The trial lasted the whole day; and the defendant was found *Guilty*, after a few minutes consideration, by the Jury, Sir William Garrow observing that their verdict was a very proper one.

Carlisle Sept. 3.

WILLIAM *v.* BIRRELL.—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

To the great disappointment of the audience, this cause was settled, the Defendant agreeing to a verdict against him, with 200*l*. damages.

RENWICK *v.* MATTHEWS—CRIMINAL CONVERSATION.

This, too, to the still greater disappointment of the numerous spectators, was settled. The defendant, an aged gentleman of Carlisle, agreeing to pay the plaintiff, a hairdresser, *forty shillings*, for having deprived him of the affections of his wife!

September 4.

SCOTSON *v.* HARRIMAN—BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The Plaintiff in this case was the son of a respectable tradesman; and was himself an agent for a house in London, in the glove and lace trade, (Wells and Seward.) In 1820 he became acquainted with the defendant at Whitehaven, a handsome, agreeable and attractive widow of 26, with a fortune of 100*l*. a-year, and 5000*l*. in the funds, and two young children. The Plaintiff was 27 years of age, handsome (as his counsel said) and well-mannered; and was most graciously received by the young widow; but she postponed their marriage for some months on account of her husband's death, though it had occurred more than a year. After corresponding with him for a good while in a most affectionate way, Mrs. Harriman suddenly sent Mr. Scotson a letter, stating that their correspondence must close for ever! On his going to her to remonstrate, she said the letter had been written at the suggestion of her friends, but she remained unchanged. Mr. Scotson was now satisfied, and pressed their marriage. The settlement was actually drawn out; but Mr. Scotson refusing to go with Mrs. Harriman to the Black Lion Inn at Whitehaven (kept by her sister, Mrs. Jackson) to execute the settlements, she was so much offended, that the settlement was postponed, and she had treated him with indifference ever since.

Mr. Justice Holroyd, after a good deal of keen discussion, ruled that there was no case to go to the jury. She went to the meeting at the Black Lion to execute the settlement; she urged him to go; he deigns not to give her any reply, or to make any explanation, but refuses to attend the meeting. It was not a contract or engagement on her part, when he refused to execute the settlement.—*Nonsuit.*

[A series of Mrs. Harriman's letters (written for her by a Mrs. Bennet) were read, to the great amusement of all present. They are too voluminous and too grave for publication as love-letters. Even in the matron's veins, Love, however, operated with his usual energy, and inspired her with the glorious ambition to read, and write, and spell, at the command of her lover. She most ominously purchased a pair of pistols for him at Lady Lindsay's sale, and thus added one illustration more of the profound truth, that knives, needles, pistols, &c. are fatal to love.]

The Examiner Sept. 9.

MEETING IN SOUTHWARK.

Friday, in pursuance of public notice, and of a notification that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor had granted the requisitionists the use of the Town-hall, in the Borough of Southwark, a considerable number of the electors assembled in that building between twelve and one o'clock. The object of the meeting being to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed most expedient for the purpose of remunerating Sir Robert Wilson for any pecuniary loss that he may have become liable to, in consequence of his dismissal from his Majesty's service, application had been made in the first instance to the High Bailiff to convene and preside at it; but, it appears, that that gentleman declined to do so, and stated the grounds upon which he had thought fit to adopt that course. The Lord Mayor having subsequently allowed the electors to assemble in the Town hall, it was, on Friday, completely filled by one o'clock, the hour named in the notice.

Mr. Alderman Wood, M. P., accompanied by Mr. Weatherstone and other gentlemen, entered the room amidst the cordial cheerings of the company present.

Mr. Black observed that, prefatory to commencing business, it was necessary that they should elect a chairman, and he begged to propose Mr. Weatherstone.

The motion was seconded and carried, and this gentleman having accordingly taken the chair, addressed the meeting:

In calling him to that situation they had called him to a post of extreme difficulty. Knowing who the men in authority were that they had to deal with, he could not but look upon it more as a post of peril than of honour. The meeting, however, having made their call, he should most undoubtedly comply with it, as he did not wish by any unnecessary delay to protract the time for which they were likely to be occupied. He could have wished that the requisition which was first agreed to, and sent to their High Bailiff, calling upon him to convene a meeting, had been complied with. But, unfortunately, it had been refused. It was necessary, however, that permission to assemble somewhere, in the proper form, should be secured; and application being made to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for the use of the Town-hall, his Lordship, with his usual condescension, signified his assent. They were met to-day to consider of the propriety of entering into a subscription, which was proposed to be raised, with a view to indemnify their worthy representative, Sir Robert Wilson, for any pecuniary loss which he might sustain in consequence of his being recently dismissed from his Majesty's service. In doing this, he had earnestly to beg that they would strictly confine themselves to the letter of the requisition under which they were now assembled, and not depart from it. Had they met under the first requisition addressed to their High Bailiff, it would not have been necessary to observe the terms quite so strictly; but his refusal had put them to the painful necessity of looking closely and carefully to the late six Acts of Parliament, which had had the effect that was intended; for they had tongue-tied and shackeld meetings like the present: For himself he had but very little to say on the present occasion; but he should leave the subject to other gentlemen who did intend to deliver their opinions. He would observe before he sat down, that several communications, connected with the matter now before them, had been received by himself and other gentlemen, and two of them he should proceed to bring under their notice; one, a letter which he received from Sir Robert Wilson that morning (hear, hear); the other a communication from Cirencester, which Mr. Alderman Wood would make known to them. He sat down expressing his readiness to hear any thing which gentlemen might have to say (cheers).

Mr. Ald. Wood felt it to be of every great importance that he should introduce to the notice of the meeting a letter which he had last night received from Sir R. Wilson—a letter which, when they had heard, he was sure would render them quite proud in the possession of such a representative as theirs was (hear, hear); and they would think with him, that it did the writer, considering the circumstances he was now placed in, the highest possible honour. He (Mr. Ald. Wood) had felt it to be his duty, upon the first suggestion of such a meeting as the present, to attend it; and he was happy to attend one now, arising out of the late very extraordinary dismissal of Sir R. Wilson from the service. Attendance he should have considered a duty, even if he had not received those letters which had reached him. He begged to be understood as appearing there, not as a magistrate, though vested with that capacity, but as an elector, a voter of Southwark (hear), and occupying a considerable property in the borough. He had, therefore, a right to appear on the present occasion, and to exercise (as he hoped to do as long as he lived) the right of speech (cheers). He moreover felt it to be a duty so to appear, simply as a constituent of Sir R. Wilson; but as a magistrate he had thought proper to decline the request which had been made to him by several friends, that he would move the resolutions which were intended presently to be submitted to them. These resolutions, gentlemen would feel, would come with more propriety from others. It was unquestionably the right as well as the duty of constituents, carefully to watch over the conduct of their representatives; and by the result of that day's meeting, it [illegible] be for them to prove whether they were [illegible] with

the conduct of his hon. friend Sir R. Wilson in Parliament. Upon this point he did not mean to speak with any personal vanity, nor to say any thing that might seem intended to applaud himself; but he did hope that he might be considered as a good witness in the matter (hear, hear). It certainly had happened, that, either from the arrangements he always adhered to, or from the good health he was so fortunate to enjoy, or from some other circumstance, he (Mr. Ald. Wood) was himself most regular in his parliamentary attendance, scarcely missing as he believed he might say, an hour of that time which was properly at the disposal of his own constituents (cheers). This being the case, he could speak most positively to the good conduct which had ever been pursued by Sir Robert Wilson in Parliament, namely, constant attendance there (hear, hear). It was impossible for any one to be more unvarying and exact in this particular, and it was this which had made his hon. friend deservedly an object of their esteem. Indeed, while he continued to use the same exertions that he had done, for all which concerned the good of the Borough, it was impossible that the case should be otherwise. But that good conduct was more especially apparent in the ardour his honourable friend always manifested to support the great principles of constitutional and religious liberty. No person was better able to advocate these than Sir Robert Wilson; and, indeed, the admirable way in which he had advocated them, had excited the surprise of some among his most particular friends. On these grounds, then, he (Mr. Alderman Wood) was justified in saying, that no man could serve his constituents better than their worthy representative. Whatever might have been the motives of those persons who had advised the Crown to adopt the measure of dismissing him from its service, he (Mr. Ald. Wood) thought that they would be the very persons who, on some future occasion, would be the most sorry for it. It was such an action, that, he thought, one more wicked, more cruel, or more mischievous to the country, was impossible to be done (hear). He would not detain them much longer; but he would observe, before he sat down, that although this letter from Sir R. Wilson did him and his feelings much honour, he could not go along with the writer in the opinion which it expressed. His hon. friend must be the best judge of the state of his own finances, and his family; yet he could not help thinking that they, who were his constinuents, would do well to consider the propriety of pressing his his gallant friend to acquiesce in the course which was proposed to be taken. Of the resolutions to be submitted, he would only say, that he (Mr. Alderman Wood) had seen them, and that they met with his entire concurrence; and although his gallant friend had said, "Don't go on with this subscription," he trusted that the electors of Southwark would, and that their conduct would be extensively made known (hear.) [The worthy Alderman then handed the letter from Sir Robert Wilson to the Chairman, who read it to the meeting.]

TO THE GENTLEMEN ASSEMBLED AT THE THREE TUNS TAVERN, SOUTHWARK, SEPT. 26, 1821.

"Gentlemen,—I have this instant read the resolutions which were passed at the meeting held under your auspices. Impressed with the most grateful feelings for such a proud memorial of your esteem, I still must entreat you to cancel the resolution relative to a pecuniary subscription. Economy, and arrangements I have no doubt of making, will afford me ample means to counteract inconveniences to which my family might otherwise be exposed, by a confiscation of my military income and of the capital vested in the commissions. I have, gentlemen, I assure you, no fear that your bounty would prove any shackle on that independence of action which it is more than ever necessary four your interests I should maintain; but I could not without an abuse of your generous friendship, permit the purposed sacrifices in my favour.

"I remain, gentlemen, with grateful sense of obligation, your obedient servant,

"R. T. WILSON."

"Paris, Sept. 30, 1821.

This letter was greeted with loud applause.

Mr. Alderman Wood again rose.—He was quite sure that the majority of the meeting would go along with him in the view he took of the great honour that it reflected upon them to have such a representative (hear). Perhaps it was not altogether the consideration of the money that might be raised in the borough of Southwark, (although he did not doubt that great liberality would be evinced on the occasion), but it was the principle of the subscription which was to be looked at. The adoption of such a principle would prove to his hon. friend that his constituents were well satisfied with his conduct (loud cheering). Whether that subscription might be extended further, was another question (hear, hear), and not now to come under their attention. They had, however, been told by some, that the subscription in favour of his hon. friend, in its present state, was not all real. In answer to this, he (Mr. Alderman Wood) could assure the meeting that he could name at that moment one of the persons who had given 500*l.* towards it (hear). It might not be very proper, however, for him to do so; but the meeting might rest satisfied that the subscription was a genuine one. If it was to go on to a more general and extensive subscription among the friends of Sir Robert Wilson, still he could not doubt that his hon. friend's constituents would come forward and bear that sort of testimony to his character which they were ever ready to do in favour of the friends of liberty (hear). There was another letter which had been put into his hands but a few minutes since, and which he would prevail upon the Chairman to read, as it might show what was the feeling entertained upon this subject in a distant part of the country; and he had received several communications from other quarters, all tending to show how much was likely to be done in forwarding the ends proposed by the present meeting.

The Chairman then read a letter handed to him by the worthy Alderman:—

"Cirencester, October 3, 1821.

"SIR—I am requested by many respectable inhabitants of this borough to request you will have the goodness to transmit to them through me, any prospectus, plan, or resolutions, which may be adopted in consequence of the public meeting to be held to-morrow by the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark. The highly meritorious and truly magnanimous conduct of Sir Robert Wilson claims from the inhabitants of Cirencester that sympathy which must reign in the breasts of all good men true lovers of their country: they therefore beg to join their countrymen in paying a just tribute to injured virtue, by assisting the proposed subscription.—I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"RICHARD HAWKINS."

Mr. Ryland owed an apology, he thought, to the meeting for the circumstance of so young a man, and one apparently so insignificant in the Borough, coming forward to propose these resolutions (hear, hear). His hon. friend, the Chairman, had said that his post was one more of peril than of honour. What the peril might be, he, (Mr. Ryland did not know, neither did he care; but that it was a post of honour, the whole meeting would concur with him in thinking (applause). They had been told that it would be necessary to confine themselves strictly to the terms of the notice which had been given to Ald. Smith, the resident magistrates; and that if they did not, there were persons present who would call on the magistrate to interfere. Now he (Mr. Ryland), though differing very widely from the principles and condut of men in power, was one who would always bow to the laws of the land and give his best aid towards the enforcing them. He was, therefore, not disposed to exceed the terms of the notice, but thought he should not trespass too much if he were to give some sort of answer to a question which every man present must natually have asked himself—what were the grounds for the measure that had been taken with respect to their worthy respresentative, Sir R. Wilson, in depriving him of his commission? Sir R. Wilson was a child of their own. If he was a member of Parliament, they had brought him forward without his having asked them to do so. They had returned him without his having been put to a single shilling expense. They had elected him to advocate their cause, and the cause of British constitutional freedom (hear). And he (Mr. Ryland) ventured to say, without any fear of contradiction, that the object of their choice had given them no reason to complain, or to repent of it (hear). Such being the case, a question naturally asked by every man of common sense was, why was their representative to be deprived of that, which, in fact, he had paid for? Important as it was that some answer should be given to this inquiry, the question itself had never been even mooted by the ministerial hireling writers who came forward commending the step that had been taken. But, in truth, it was a measure without any justification, and without any precedent. Whether the situation of Sir R. Wilson's fortunes or family did or did not call for subscription, he (Mr. Ryland) could not tell. In what he might have to observe upon this subject, most undoubtedly he did not wish to offend or hurt Sir R. Wilson; but in the hearts of his constituents, at least, Sir Robert had always been felt for as a soldier of fortune, not as a soldier of pay (hear hear). Why then, it must still be asked, had he been dismissed from his situation as an officer in the army of his Britannic Majesty! Why had he been doubly deprived; firstly, because the income that was taken from him was one for which he had paid; and, secondly, because it was done after forty five years of meritorious service in what Ministers were pleased to call the most glorious war that had ever been waged in this country? The man who did not seek some explanation of all this must be worse than a fool (hear, hear). But it was possible to explain the matter. The electors of Southwark chose to oppose certain measures of Ministers

which they considered injurious to the best interests of their country; and they sent Sir Robert Wilson to oppose them in parliament. They chose to support the Queen, because they believed her to be insulted and to be wronged; and Sir R. Wilson, not merely out of deference to his constituents, but because such a course was agreeable to his own feelings, supported the Queen also. These, then, were the causes, and the only causes, of the dismissal of Sir R. Wilson. The inference which it remained for the meeting to draw from these premises was this—that inasmuch as they had been, *prima facie*, the cause of their representative's acting in this manner, it was for them to avert from him, as much as possible, any pecuniary ill consequences of such a course of proceeding. That being the state of the case, he (Mr. Ryland) thought it was their duty to repay in the manner proposed, that which *de facto* they had taken away from him (Sir R. Wilson) and from his family. He should now merely read the resolutions; and leave them to be afterwards separately put from the chair, and seconded by honourable gentlemen behind him (hear).

Resolved—That without questioning his Majesty's prerogative to dismiss officers from his service, we cannot but view with great sorrow the late exercise of it in the person of our respected, honourable, and gallant representative, Sir Robert Wilson; nor can we but feel that that effect, was intended more to punish an opposer of their measures, and a supporter of the late ever-to-be-lamented Queen, than for the benefit of the public service. Nor can we consider that advice upon any ground to be just, without an opportunity having been given for his defence, tending, as it has, to deprive Sir Robert Wilson of his commission, for which he paid upwards of 5,000*l.* and after having rendered the most eminent services to his country for nearly 25 years, during the most eventful period of our history.

Resolved,—That in order to send forth the opinions of the electors of Southwark, of the manliness, humanity, and independence of Sir Robert Wilson, and their abhorrence of persecution in every shape, it is expedient that a public subscription be immediately entered into, in order to indemnify him for the pecuniary loss the late measure is calculated to occasion, and to prove to the world that his constituents and the people of England do (even in these times) protest against arbitrary power, and will support an injured and high-minded individual.

Resolved,—That it is highly expedient to invite a public meeting of the independent citizens of London, and such noblemen and gentlemen of the country as may feel disposed to attend, as soon as possible, for the purpose of furthering the objects of this meeting.

Resolved.—That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen, be now appointed, in order to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect, viz.:—Mr. Ald. Wood, Mr. G. Weatherstone, Mr. J. G. Ryland, Mr. A. Ryland, Mr. Geo. Bousfield, Mr. Geo. Pole, Mr. Thos. Marsden, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Hall, Mr. Mellersh, Mr. Plant, Mr. Stanbury, Mr. Davis, Mr. Black, Mr. Miller, Mr. Arrowsmith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Hosking, Mr. Satterley; and that Mr. Robert Hall be requested to act as secretary.

Resolved,—That the following banking-houses be requested to receive subscriptions, viz.:—Messrs. Martin, and Co. Lombard-street; Messrs. Ladbroke, and Co. Bank-buildings; Messrs. Williams, & Co. Birchin-lane; Messrs. Ransom, and Co. Pall-mall; Sir John Pinhorn, and Co. Borough-bank,

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be respect-fully offered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the city of London, for his kindness in granting the permission to the Electors of Southwark to use the Town-hall, after the High Bailiff had refused officially to convene or sanction a public meeting.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, George Weatherstone. Esq. for his able and impartial conduct in the chair.

The first resolution being put,

Mr. Black, in seconding it, observed that very little was required to be said by him. The meeting must have heard with great pleasure what had been stated by the worthy Alderman (Wood), and must have observed, by the letter which had been read, that feelings similar to those entertained by themselves pervaded a distant part of the country (hear). Although he could not but respect the motives by which Sir R. Wilson must have been actuated when he wrote that letter which had been brought before them, yet he entirely dissented from the conclusion to which he had come. This gentleman then went on to speak of the very proper object they had in view; and trusted that they should be able to make up to Sir R. Wilson the income of which he had been in so sudden and so unexplained a manner deprived. Ought they not as lovers of justice to make up to the gallant General that which he had forfeited in their service (loud cheers)? He was well aware of the necessity of observing the rule laid down by the Chair; he knew that they must by no means travel out of the record on this occasion. But this, fortunately, was not a case to which the six Acts would apply; it was not a case in which any infringement of the six Acts would be rendered necessary for the purpose of raising a feeling in favour of the meritorious and distinguished object of the resolutions. Those Acts were some years ago before Parliament; and the patriotic conduct of their representative on that subject was as well known as his consistent and strenuous opposition to many of the measures of his Majesty's Ministers. He trusted that after this meeting, held in the borough of Southwark, they would see more meetings, and more subscriptions, in different parts of the country (hear, hear); that they would find more A's and B's and sums of equal magnitude with those already so spiritedly proffered put against their signatures (hear). He was well satisfied that if Sir Robert Wilson were relieved from the fangs of power, his constituents would continue to derive the highest satisfaction from his conduct (applause). He hardly knew whether he might dare to enter into the question of what was the reason, which some assigned as the real reason of the gallant General's dismissal; and he was uncertain whether every word he had said was not in violation of the six acts. But he believed that the usual practice was, when any thing was alleged against a military officer, that either a court martial or a court of inquiry should be granted him, as a matter of course. In the present case the gallant General (he did not, indeed, know whether "gallant" was an epithet that was properly to be applied to any but a military character; but he might say this honourable Knight) had been very differently treated (hear, hear). Here was an heroic officer, who was dismissed the service merely upon the displeasure expressed by a single individual (hear, hear,); but sometimes it happened that individuals, high personages too, had done things which had been disapproved of in other quarters. It was, however, of no use to go on, for an embargo was laid upon their tongues, and the six acts they were told, made it dangerous to break it. It was said of Englishmen generally, that they were diffident when they were addressing their fellow-countrymen: but when they were quite shackled, as they were under the six acts, it was really difficult to find words which might safely convey their ideas. He heartily seconded the resolution.

The resolution having been carried unanimously, the second was put from the chair.

Mr. Alderman Wood stated, that he had forgotten to say, he had received another letter from Sir R. Wilson, enclosing that which had been already read to the meeting. It was only material that he should notice this other letter, because it informed him of a fact which they would all be extremely well pleased to hear, namely, that Sir R. Wilson expected to be in London on Saturday (yesterday). (Very general applause).

The Chairman stated, that he had also received two letters from Sir R. Wilson that very day, dated Paris, and mentioning his intention of being in town on Saturday.

The second resolution was carried unanimously, amidst continued cheering

The Chairman then said, he had now the pleasure of communicating two other letters which he had received; and when he should have read them, he thought they would in some measure tend to dispel that scepticism which the government press had affected to entertain relative to the reality of these public subscriptions. The first was from Mr. Barber Beaumont:—

"Oxford, Sept. 29.

"Sir,—Understanding from the newspapers that the distinguished General Sir Robert Wilson is dismissed the service without trial, or even an accuser; and finding that the public are proceeding to indemnify that patriotic and noble-minded gentleman for his pecuniary suffering on the occasion, may I request you to enter my name for fifty pounds for the above purpose? I am Sir, respectfully your very obedient servant,

"J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT."

"To George Weatherstone, Esq. Chairman of the Southwark Meeting, &c."

(Cheering). This Mr. Beaumont, he had also the pleasure to inform the meeting, was a magistrate of the country of Middlesex. He would now read another note, with which possibly they would be still more pleased, It was from the editor of The Traveller eveing paper:—

"Traveller-offiee, 11, Crane-Court, October 5, 1821.

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure of announcing to you the following subscriptions which have been forwarded to the office of The Traveller, in behalf of the object which you are about to meet to carry into effect. I beg that they may be announced as coming through 'The Editor of The Traveller.' As the responsibility which lies on me as to the application of sums so large as those which I am an-

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thorized to subscribe is considerable, I have to beg that some banker of the City of London may be appointed treasurer, into whose hands the 1250*l.* shall be paid forthwith.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servants.

"To the Committee for promoting "THE EDITOR.
"a subscription to remunerate Sir R. Wilson, &c."

D. (By the Editor of the Travellur) -	£500
A. (By the Editor of the Traveller) - -	500
B. (By the Editor of the Traveller) - - -	50
N. (By the Editor of the Traveller) - -	200
	£1250

(Much applause.) Thus the meeting would perceive that the letter D, which a ministerial paper had so much sneered at (laughter), was attached to a real subscription of 500*l.*; that A was also attached to a subscription of 500*l.* and so on. Now, after the paper in question should have seen these sums advertised and paid into a banker's hand he, (Mr. Weatherstone) should still doubt that he would acknowledge his belief in the reality of the subscription; for he was afraid that it was not that writer's wish ever to believe that to be true which proved to be of advantage to this country (hear, hear).

The remaining resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then announced that the following sums had been subscribed in the room, viz,—Mr. Williams, 5*l.*; "Down with Derry Down," 1*l.* (laughter); to which subscriptions, gentlemen, he continued, I beg to add my own name for 20*l.* (cheers.)

It was then announced that the Committee would sit from two to four in the afternoon, at The Three Tuns, to receive subscriptions.

Mr. Alderman Wood could not allow the meeting to break up, without proposing that their thanks should be given to their worthy Chairman, for his able, impartial, and becoming conduct in the Chair; nor without adverting, with great gratification, to the very temperate and excellent conduct of the meeting itself.

This resolution was carried by acclamation, and the Chairman having in a few words returned his thanks (which were greeted with similar expressions of applause), declared the meeting to be dissolved: The meeting then separated, having been occupied exactly one hour; during which time, it is perhaps superfluous to say, their demeanour had been, without exception, of the most correct and orderly character.

WEXFORD ASSIZES.

Michael Donnelly was indicted for drinking a toast—"Curse the King and constitution."

J. Malone, a constable, examined by Mr. Cuthbert.—Went to a dram shop in Enniscorthy on the morning of the 17th Aug. last to take a dram; prisoner came in and got a glass of whiskey; he drank "Curse the King and all his well-wishers."

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett.—Admitted that prisoner was in liquor; but not dead drunk, as he could stand and walk, and talk, and could lie on the ground *without holding*: did not know at the time that he was a crazy unfortunate pedlar, who had been a soldier and wounded in the wars, and who is always deranged when he drinks spirits. Do you believe that George the Fourth is the best King that Ireland ever had, and that every one in Ireland loves him?—The man drank the toast, and I know my business. Oh! you know your business; but upon the oath you have taken before your country, do you not believe that there does not exist in all Ireland, from the highest to the lowest, since the King's kind visit and the days of *cead mille falta*, one man who was not desperately drunk or mad, that would drink such a toast?—He did say the words. Do you not know in your heart that his Majesty would be little obliged to you for picking up the words of a poor crazy man, by way of proving your loyalty?—I did my duty. Answer my questions as you seem to understand them?—You may think that is the case, and so may I and others like you and me, but except such men are punished there will be another rebellion. You swore in your examinations that he cursed the King and the constitution; now it is the King and his wellwishers—how is this variance—pray what is the constitution, in your notion of it?—I know the constitution as well as you, Mr. Bennett. Then you will have no difficulty in telling me what it is; tell me, Mr. Constable?—The constitution—the constitution—why the constitution is the Protestant religion as it stands. (Loud laughter through the whole court.) Were you ever sent to gaol for shooting any one, from the love of the constitution as it stands?—I was sent there because another man who was with me, fired at a man and shot a dog. (Much laughter.)—But you suffered for keeping bad company; you seem to like bad company?—That has nothing to do with the prisoner. Will you go and support the Protestant religion as it stands?

Mr. Bennett.—My Lord, without troubling you with any observation on the variance, I trust your lordship is of opinion, from the evidence in this case, that at such a time as this, such a prosecution is quite too ridiculous, supported by such a witness, for me to go into any serious defence.

His Lordship assented, and said the indictment was not sustained by evidence; and if it were, the defence suggested by the prisoner's counsel accorded with the feelings of every loyal man, that is of every Irishman since the gracious visit of his Majesty, and he did not believe any Irishman in his senses would drink such a toast.

The Jury instantly returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

Varieties.

A student at one of the Universities, being called upon for a definition of the Christian virtues, *Faith*, *Hope*, and *Charity*, made his replies in the following order:—

Quid est Fides? Quod non vides.
Quid Spes? Vana Res.
Quid Charitas? Magna raritas.

Foote being upon a visit at Lord Townshend's at Raynham, happened one morning to look into the pig-stye, and saw a silver spoon among their victuals; one of the house-maids coming by and perceiving Mr. Foote, cried out "Plague on the pigs, what a noise they make." "Well they may," said Foote, "for they have but one silver spoon among them."

Poetry.

THE FEAST IN THE FADED GARDEN.

The following song from Mr. Moore's last *Irish Melodies*, exhibits the most interesting qualities of his genius. It is tender and fanciful, and retains the truest spirit of sociality in its very melancholy.

"Our banquet not in those shining bowers,
Where youth resorts—but come to me,
For mine's a garden of faded flowers,
Those fit for sorrow, for age, and thee.
And there we shall have our feast of tears,
And many a cup in silence pour—
Our guests, the shades of former years,
Our toasts to lips that bloom no more.
There, while the myrtle's withering boughs
Their lifeless leaves around us shed,
We'll brim the bowl to broken vows,
To friends long lost, the chang'd, the dead.
Or as some blighted laurel waves
Its branches o'er the dreary spot,
We'll drink to those neglected graves,
Where valour sleeps, unnam'd, forgot."

TWENTY-SIXTH Calcutta Lottery.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING, Monday, February 11, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 5459 Prize of 1000 Rupees.

Nos 2968 and 4808 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 246 1731 1790 2467 2605 3558 3948 3996 4457 4797 4860 5019 and 5548 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

TWELFTH-DAY'S DRAWING, Tuesday, February 12, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 3477 Prize of 20,000 Rupees.

No. 1875 Prize of 10,000 Rupees.

No. 90 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.

Nos. 150 667 2843 and 5900 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 80 693 733 1166 1481 1948 2145 3543 3554 3724 4227 4733 5395 5538 5756 6028 and 6079 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

THIRTEENTH-DAY'S DRAWING, Thursday, February 14, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 4615 Prize of 40,000 Rupees.

No. 3337 and 3613 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 215 827 890 1615 1983 2420 2508 3068 3158 3489 3868 3893 3964 4054 4760 4785 5731 and 6249 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

FOURTEENTH AND LAST DAY'S DRAWING, Saturday, February 16 h, 1822.

PRIZES.

No. 3740 Prize of 1,60,000 Rupees.

No. 1920 Prize of 1,000 Rupees.

Nos. 555 3942 4553 4924 5342 6068 and 6205 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Nos. 598 1032 1240 1246 2109 3332 3622 4480 4604 4964 5140 and 5741 Prizes of 250 Rupees each.

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